The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2106. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Treasury—The Mission to Sardinia—Commander Boutwell's Trial—The Attorney-General and the Willett's Point Investigating Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 18.

The following statement will show the condition of the United States Treasury at the present time:

Amount on deposit	$7,070,053
Subject to draft	4,357,528
Receipts for the week	543,045
Deduct amounts used for Mint operations and the net balance in Treasury now subject to draft is	1,994,644

The receipts, yesterday, in New-York amounted to $100,000.

The following schedule of receipts at the Treasury Department since May 1, will be found interesting to the commercial community if not to the general reader, and will show the basis upon which the Secretary of the Treasury rested his calculations in asking a loan of fifteen millions, afterwards increased to twenty by Congress:

Date.	On deposit.	Subject to draft.	Receipts for the week.
May 3	$5,574,630 76	$4 349,264 61	
May 10	5,164,762 16	3,422,450 73	$445,975 42
May 17	8,717,560 14	6,985 510 07	5,543,909 10
May 24	8,707,345 29	5,063,524 74	1,709,519 92
June 1	8,386,935 58	5,922,888 62	2,713,510 41
June 7	7,284,719 00	4,493,296 31	498,704 38
June 14	7,070,053 00	4,357,528 00	543,045 00

The President has tendered to Governor WINSLOW, of North Carolina, the Sardinian Mission, which the latter accepts. The delegation from North Carolina expresses great dissatisfaction, as they claimed a first-class mission. They have already a Consul to Dundee and a laborer on the Washington Aqueduct.

The President and the Attorney-General were closeted to-day with the Secretary of State at the State Department. Baron GEROLT was also admitted to an audience at the same time.

Commander BOUTWELL's trial progresses on documentary evidence. The general orders of 1854, governing medical surveys, were offered in evidence by the Government. The action of the accused was in direct violation of these, but he justifies himself on the ground that Commodore MERVINE would not notice a reply to his communications. No alternative was left him but to die there or to come home. The trial is exciting great interest in Naval circles here.

The Attorney-General complains of the injustice done him in the report of Mr. WOOD, a member of the Willett's Point Investigating Committee. Mr. WOOD exonerates the Secretary of War and Collector SCHELL, but thinks it very strange that the Attorney-General should give a certificate that the title to the Government was good, when there really existed a mortgage upon the property for $85,000. Upon an inspection of the opinion given by the Attorney-General to Secretary FLYOD, the fact is particularly noted that there is no evidence on file showing that there is no incumbrance on the property, and that the taxes had all been paid. Judge BLACK recommends that no money be paid until these facts are examined into, and proper evidence furnished to the War Department.

In issuing certain instructions to Postmasters about letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms, the Postmaster-General did not mean to be understood as prohibiting the delivery of every letter to a person under an assumed name. The instructions, he says, were special, and called for by circumstances of an extraordinary character. They were designed to break up certain swindling establishments of the existence of which the Department had been informed, and not to interfere in any manner with the ordinary operations of the Post Offices of the country. An advertiser, requesting to be addressed as "A. B," would be entitled to receive a letter sent him through the Office. The postmaster might require reasonable evidence that the individual calling was the person addressed.

I am also authorized by the Department to say that every means will be adopted to perfect the system of letter "delivery," now in use in the various cities. All suggestions of improvement will be cheerfully considered by the Postmaster General.

The postponement of a consideration of the several Indian treaties now before the U. S. Senate until the next meeting of Congress, has flurried no little a crowd of speculators who have been lying around Washington for months, expecting to pocket large sums from the annuities granted the several tribes for the lands relinquished to the Government.

WM. CAREY JONES has published a pamphlet in reply to F. P. BLAIR, Sr., and son, touching their statement of Col. BENTON's views on Kansas and the Administration. He charges them with having committed a willful outrage upon the memory of that distinguished statesman. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 18.

The Navy Department, this morning, received advices from Capt. HUDSON, confirmatory of the newspaper accounts in relation to the Atlantic cable experiments, and the future movements of the fleet.

The Board of Engineers has been ordered to convene at the New-York Navy-Yard on the 5th of July, for the examination of the credentials for promotion and admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

At the recent session of the Senate, General HARNEY was confirmed as Brigadier-General; PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK as Colonel; PHILIP S. HOWE as Lieut.-Colonel; and L. P. GRAHAM as Major of the Second Dragoons.

Major MORDECAI, Captain ROADMAN and Major LAIDLEY have been appointed an Ordnance Board, to meet at West Point on the 20th of July, to test breech-loading carbines of the best model, for the purchase of which $25,000 has been appropriated.

The President has respited, until the 26th inst., JAMES POWERS, who was, to-day, to have been hanged for murder.

Our Washington Correspondence.

FRENCH EXTRADITION TREATY — NOMINATIONS MADE AND DELAYED—MESSRS DIX AND WINSLOW—JOSEPH R. CHANDLER—THE ARIZONA BILL—JUDGE DOUGLAS READS THE ADMINISTRATION OUT OF THE PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

There was some mysteries attending the last day's session of the Senate. It continued several hours, and it is reported that nothing was done, which is a very Flemish account for the time expended. The supplemental French treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals was passed after a violent bringing in of Senators from their incipient preparations for flight. The supplement does not make the provisions of the previously existing arrangement more stringent, but rather relaxes them.

It is believed that the nomination of the Hon. JOHN A. DIX has been agreed upon as Minister to France. The intentions of the Government have been communicated to M. SARTIGES, who highly approves the reelection. A Minister to Spain is also designated, but whether Ex-Governor WINSLOW, of North Carolina, is the gentleman selected, I am not able to state with positiveness. He does not confirm the statement that he has been honored with this proof of the President's confidence, which negative fact is only an indication of his own prudence.

In respect to Mr. DIX, it is well to remark that he is a man of wealth, which is a *sine qua non* in this position, as the salary only half sustains the dignity. Mr. MASON is said to be $24,000 in debt, arising solely from the inadequacy of his salary.

Mr. FAY, Minister to the Swiss Confederation, and Mr. DANIEL, Minister at Turin, are to be recalled. Their successors are to be selected.

It does not clearly appear whether the Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER is to replace CASS at Rome, or ROBERT DALE OWEN at Naples. J. P. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, a nephew, it is said, of the Commodore, is named for one of these two stations, which Mr. CHANDLER passes by. I cannot join in the eulogies passed upon Mr. CHANDLER as a politician, which this appointment has elicited. He was for six years a Whig member of Congress. In 1854 he was dropped by the party in Philadelphia, and ran as an independent candidate, with the apparent purpose of causing the election of a Democrat. In this he failed. He remained ostensibly a Whig however, until March, 1855. In the following year it began to be rumored that he was leaning towards Mr. BUCHANAN. He is a very zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church, and, it is alleged, upon what authority or evidence I have never seen stated, that he played a very important, though select, part in that campaign, by securing for Mr. BUCHANAN the native and foreign Catholic voters, who had previously acted with the old Whig Party. For this service, it is presumed, he is now rewarded by a mission peculiarly grateful to his feelings. Considering that the Democracy, when he secretly joined it, was in a more flagrant violation of old Whig principles than it had ever been before, his conversion is open to severe criticism, and may be referred to the loss of his seat in Congress. It has been suggested that his reputation as an "Old Whig" commended him to Mr. BUCHANAN's favor. This is not probable, because one year ago, the chief of Pennsylvania old Whigism, WM. B. REED, gained a full mission on that ground alone. Mr. CHANDLER is elevated as a reward for his election services.

The introduction by Mr. DOUGLAS of the bill for organizing the Territories of Dacotah and Arizona is a tribute to the energy and efficiency with which Lieut. MOWRY has urged legislation for the relief and advantage of Arizona. But for his persistent representations of the dangers which beset the settlers in that Territory, the whole subject would have been postponed until next session, with a very decided prospect of being then lost through the press of business. The bill was long delayed by the rejection of the Dacotah treaty, and would have been earlier presented and passed but for the untoward event which has thrown that treaty over among unfinished business. Gen. HOUSTON has lately reconsidered his design of removing to Arizona as the most practical route to a new lease of Senatorial honors. Dr. GWIN has had similar views, but will not commit himself to any irrevocable change of domicile while the politics of California remain in their present indefinite shape.

The position of Judge DOUGLAS is a little more sharply defined by his scarification of LIEB, a Government Agent employed to canvass Illinois in behalf of the Administration. The Senator read out of the party, with the major and minor maledictions, the President, the Cabinet and Dr. LIEB, and flatly charged the Republicans with the scheme of a coalition between the Executive or Court faction, and all the fragments of opposition in Illinois for the purpose of crushing DOUGLAS. This phantasm will undoubtedly haunt the mind of the Senator until after the Fall election.

The estimated divisions of Party in Illinois at this time are as follows:

Republicans (including Fillmore Americans of 1856)	140,000
Administration Democrats	50,00
Douglas Democrats	75,000
Estimated Republican majority over all	15,000

The appropriations of the last session are roughly estimated at $85,000,000. The revenue of the country from ordinary sources is a scant twenty-five millions. This, then, is a deliberate preparation for a deficit during the year, as compared with current means of $60,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury now antedates the expected revival of business in September next. The country must be getting bare of goods, and the receipts for a largely increased importation must soon be felt.

The Current Appropriations of the Session.

From the Washington Union (Government Organ)

We do not intend to claim absolute and complete accuracy in the appended table of appropriations at the session just closed, but we are confident we have created therein very nearly all, and in the grand total a sum equal to the gross amount voted this year. It has been our conviction, which we have on several occasions expressed, that the present Congress was exercising a sincere and vigilant watch over numerous doubtful claims, and that the result of its labors would show considerable diminution in the annual appropriations. It is, then, extremely gratifying to be able to say that, notwithstanding the heavy drafts upon the Treasury on account of the Mormon difficulties, the gross amount appropriated is considerably less than what was made last year.

Thus it is, as light breaks in upon the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, the wisdom of its policy, the economy of its government, and the firmness and integrity of its official career become more and more striking and evident.

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1859.

Pension		$769,500 00
Indian, Regular		1,338,104 49
Indian, Supplemental		959,957 36
Indian, Deficiency		339,595 00
Consular and Diplomatic		912,120 00
Military Academy		182,804 00
Naval		14,508,354 23
Sundry civil		5,567,148 07
Legislative, Executive and Judicial		6,134,093 61
Army		17,145,806 46
Mail Steamer		960,750 00
Post-Office		3,500,000 00
Collecting revenue from imports *permanent*, additional		1,150,000 00
Total		$53,458,233 22
To which add:		
Treasury notes, 1858	$20,000 00	
Manuf're of arms, 1858	360,000 00	
Expenses of investigating Committees, 1858	35,000 00	
Treaty with Denmark, 1858	408,731 44	
Deficiency in printing, &c., 1858	341,189 58	
Deficiency for the year, 1858	9,704,209 89	
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, D. C., 1858	3,000 00	
Expenses investigating Committee, 1858	12,000 00	
Clerks in Oregon to Register and Receiver, '58	7,000 00	
Running Texas boundary line, 1858	80,000 00	
Incident to the loan of $20,000,000	5,000 00	—$10,976,130 91
		$64,434,364 13
Estimate:		
Other appropriations, bills not printed and *indefinite*, including all private bills		$3,565,635 87
		$68,000,000 00

This reduces, it will be seen, the regular appropriations for the service of the year 1859 to something less than fifty-three and a half millions of dollars—a very satisfactory exhibit, when we reflect that the Opposition are about arranging for a campaign against the Democratic Party, on the double ground of its extravagance and upon the old maxim of protection.

From Albany.

ARGUMENTS CLOSED IN THE COURT OF APPEALS—MURDER.

ALBANY, Friday, June 18.

The arguments in the Court of Appeals closed to-day and the decisions will be rendered to-morrow, when the Court will adjourn.

THOMAS FRANCIS, keeper of a saloon on Clinton-avenue, in this city, last night murdered a woman named HILTON, with whom he had been living as his wife. He beat her brains out with a hammer, and then locked up the house and escaped, but was captured early this morning. This afternoon he was fully committed for the wilful murder of the woman.

Lord Napier and Count Sartiges Visiting the Coal Mines at Pottsville, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 18.

Count SARTIGES and Lord NAPIER, the French and English Ministers, arrived here to-day from Pottsville, where they visited the coal mines. They took lodgings at the La Pierre House. Count SARTIGES left at 1 P. M., on his return to Washington, and Lord NAPIER will follow him to-night. Senators SEWARD and CAMERON accompanied the Plenipotentiaries on their Pennsylvania tour.

The Hughes Southern Telegraph Line.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, June 18.

The American Telegraph Company's application for right of way through this City, which has been vigorously contested by the personal presence of AMOS KENDALL and other partisans of the present monopolists, was granted by the City Councils last night by a vote of eleven to three. This decision removes the last obstacle in the way of a new line from New-York to Washington and the South, and holds out a hope for the speedy relief of the public from the combination of interests and extortionate rates of the present lines.

The Central Ohio Railroad.

The following is handed us by the Agent of the route:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, June 17.

The damage to the Central Ohio Railroad by the freshet, has all been repaired, and the trains have all resumed their regular trips.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 18.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at half-past 4. Weather cloudy. Wind light, and blowing from the southwest.

Appointments by the President.

Indian Agents.—Frederick Dodge, of Nebraska, Indian Agent in Utah Territory; Charles H. Mix, of Minnesota, Agent for the Indians of the Winnebago Agency, *vice* J. C. Fletcher.

Surveyors-General.—John C. Hays, of California, Surveyor-General for the Territory of Utah; James Tilton, of Washington Territory, Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, re-appointed.

Register of the Land Office.—Ira Munson, of California, at San Francisco, California, *vice* W. W. Gift.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The St. John's *Weekly Express*, of the 8th of June, says: "After an exceedingly backward Spring, the weather has at last set in fine, with westerly breezes. Farming operations are vigorously prosecuted this week. The seed will be late in being got into the ground, but warm and genial weather may yet give us good green crops, and as for grain crops, there is but little dependence upon them by our agriculturists.

FURTHER FROM UTAH.

Arrival of Seventy Mormon Families at Camp Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 19.

Additional details by the Salt Lake mail say tha seventy Mormon families had arrived at Camp Scott asking protection, which was given.

Capt. HARRIS, with 250 head of beef cattle, was met at Harris' Fork, 15 miles this side of Camp Scott.

For two weeks the troops had been living on eight ounces of flour, and a half pound of beef per day.

Lieut. SMITH was met on Green River, traveling 48 miles per day.

The mail party averaged 65 miles per day for the whole trip.

The Utah News.

DETAILS OF ADVICES PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 16.

The party of Colonel KANE, from Camp Scott, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer *Emigrant*. The Colonel remained but a few hours, leaving for Washington on the Ohio and Mississippi afternoon train. The information brought by his party, of whom we may give the name of Major HOWARD EAGAN as authority, repeats, with additional interesting details, that telegraphed to us from Boonville on Monday night.

The party left Camp Scott on the 16th of May. Governor CUMMING had returned there from Salt Lake City. He stated that, almost instantly upon his arrival at the Mormon City, he found the population moving off. The movement had indeed commenced, and shortly increased till the entire people of the northern settlements were in motion. BRIGHAM YOUNG formally delivered into his hands the "Great Seal" and all State records. The Mormon chiefs appeared particularly solicitous that Governor CUMMING should take possession of these momentous documents, relying upon this measure as the only one for their preservation. They were urgent that the Governor should at once deposit them in a *fire-proof safe*. The reason of this soon transpired with the discovery that extensive preparations had been skilfully made to give the city to the flames, *a la* the Russians at Moscow. Large quantities of dried fence-wood had been arranged in many houses which a match would have kindled to a conflagration. Happily better counsels prevailed among the leaders, and strenuous endeavors were successfully made by the major part of the population to prevent the catastrophe.

Having received the capitulation of BRIGHAM, and taken efficient means to prevent the still-dreaded burning of the city, Gov. CUMMING deemed I proper, if possible, peacefully to prevent the migration southward, and set off after the trains. The whole population of the northern settlements were on the road—a few guards alone being left in the villages. The number of men, women and children could scarcely be less than 35,000. Many were far advanced, so that it was useless to pursue them. The forward trains were three hundred miles southward down the valley. The Governor counted seven hundred and fifty wagons laden with families. They were abundantly provisioned. Many hundreds had "hutted" by the way; *i. e.*, had built *adobe* houses of the road mud. The cold and heavy rains had disappointed their expectations of the dry weather necessary to the permanency of such structures, and had washed away their walls. They were thus left exposed to the winds and rains. But there appeared no very serious suffering, though much and trying inconvenience. The attempt to procure a general abandonment of the march was of course futile.

There is uncertainty about the destination which the Mormon leaders now propose to themselves. They keep their own counsel in this respect with remarkable closeness. The suggestion that they were bound for Cedar City is rather discredited by the fact that they have driven large herds of their cattle much southward of that point. It is feared that they may coalesce with some of the Indian tribes of the South, which are already sufficiently vexatious, and thus give much trouble to the Government. They themselves complain bitterly of the treatment of roving parties of Indians, who, finding them defenceless on the road, cannot resist the temptation presented by so much booty. The Indians ridicule the Mormons, saying that they are squaws, and can't fight.

Camp Scott remained healthy. The accounts of inadequate provisions have been exaggerated. The quality of their fare is alone matter of complaint with the troops. Gov. CUMMING has taken efficient steps to remedy all inconvenience, and preclude the possibility of suffering in the army from this source.

About twenty miles west of Platte Bridge, Col. KANE met the supply train of Col. HOFFMAN, and also the United States Commissioners, for whose arrival Col. JOHNSTON has hitherto been reported as waiting.

The departure of the Mormons appears to be conceived by their leaders, and by those in the American camp, as probably the best course feasible. The coolness, address and firmness of Governor CUMMING in securing the adoption of this alternative to war, are strongly attested by the eye witnesses of his conduct. His management of the army in its critical circumstances also elicits, and we doubt not deserves warm encomiums.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 16.

By the politeness of Mr. FAY WORTHEN, late from Salt Lake City, we are in possession of full dates from that place to the 13th ult. Mr. WORTHEN came in with Colonel KANE's company to Florence, N. T., and passes through this city on his way to Springfield, the residence of his father, Dr. WORTHEN, State Geologist of Illinois. Mr. WORTHEN volunteered, with only one companion, to carry Governor CUMMING's first dispatches to Colonel JOHNSTON—though the road between Camp Scott and Salt Lake City was, for a long distance, beset by hostile Indians—for which service he received the Governor's thanks. Although the snow was still deep upon the mountains, he accomplished the journey in forty-eight hours. Mr. WORTHEN's conversation possesses much interest from the fact of his having passed the whole of last Winter at Salt Lake City. He reports a higher degree of efficiency in the Mormon military than was generally supposed—indeed, would imply that our gallant little army under JOHNSTON was exposed to greater danger than they were aware of.

With respect to the movement of the 1st of March, it was not known in Salt Lake City whether it was to be an attack on Gen. JOHNSTON's position or that occupied by Col. COOKE, at Henry's Fork, alone. The first regiment (horse) of the new levy had marched before Col. KANE's arrival in February. Shortly after that event, orders went to Bear river to stop their advance, and the military organization was restored to the same state as last Fall, reducing the effective force under orders to little over two thousand. The entire force between Salt Lake City and Bridger had been called in, in obedience to orders from Governor CUMMING, except a company of fifty, who professed to be out with his approval.

Gov. CUMMING's adventures had been the general theme of conversation in the Valley when Mr. W. left. Evading a predatory band of the Ban acks and Sho-sho-nees, by taking off the road to the north, he succeeded also in keeping out of the way of the Mormon videttes and stragglers until close upon one of their principal outposts. The first trapper discovered him by a spring near Bear River and made off, but soon returned, followed by 28 others, who, closing 14 before and 14 behind, conducted the Governor to one of their stations, where were about 100 other horse and a Mormon Brigadier. The Brigadier received Gov. C. with great politeness, and informed him that no opposition would be offered by his command to the Governor's proceeding to Salt Lake City, but he would do well to be provided with an escort.

Governor CUMMING was escorted by one party and another all the way to the Valley; and with their assistance, when the road was bad or the snow troublesome, he arrived in good health, and expressed himself very little fatigued. The story in Salt Lake was that some of the Governor's escort had endeavored to dissuade him from proceeding by Echo Cañon, where a large body of troops was stationed, about whose sentiments toward the Governor there was reason to doubt. Governor CUMMING settled the matter by saying that he wished to meet them for that very reason. This pleased the Mormons he was with; and, as it would appear, the garrison at Echo also, to whom word was sent in advance that the Governor was coming. The scene at the Cañon must have been a remarkable one. The Governor and his escort were brought to pretty roughly by the various guards and pickets, but as soon as the last one was passed, the sky was on fire with bonfires among the rocks, where the soldiers had been gathering piles of dry cedar during the day. A quite general *feu de joie*, too, let him hear sufficiently distinctly the echoes from which the defile takes its name. The remarks made by Gov. CUMMING, in reply to an address from the Colonel commanding at Echo, must have been looked for with interest by the Mormons in favor of the admission. They were delivered about 10 o'clock one evening, and a report of their tenor was circulated in Salt Lake City early the next evening. The distance is about fifty miles. It was a pretty uncompromising sort of speech, but its effect on the popular mind was decidedly favorable.

The old hands generally stood aloof from Governor C., (Mr. W. thought,) but he had made great headway with the *boys*, who voted him quite *the thing*.

In a speech which had excited much enthusiasm he had promised them that he would return from Camp Scott within a week, and would bring Mrs. C., his heroic lady, with him. Mr. W. thinks the general feeling is now such towards the Governor that he can do so without peril.

Much division prevailed among the Mormons regarding their policy under present circumstances. Mr. W., however, was "sanguine" as to the success of the Peace Party.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had come out openly in their favor, and Mr. W. does not think any man or men in the Church can stand up against him, and regards any unpopularity on his part as but temporary. YOUNG had gone so far as to station a guard in Salt Lake City and several upper settlements, to prevent their being burned, which had been the cause of some remark, particularly in the southern settlements. But they complained most bitterly of his not allowing them to take the supply trains this Spring, and said that he intended letting them all come in and make Bridger impregnable. Mr. W.'s personal opinion is, that no attack on United States troops or trains is now intended by the Mormons. He thinks they would not interfere with emigrants to California, conducting themselves discreetly. The Indians would not, he is confident, molest Americans stating themselves to be such. Mr. W.'s opinion, however, is decidedly in support of additional levies. In case of war, he does not think 10,000 men would be a sufficient force for our purposes.

Mr. WORTHEN confirms the report of the evacuation of Salt Lake City, which commenced shortly after Gov. CUMMING arrived. Except around the guard-houses, the city is almost a solitude. The Mormons had somewhat resented Gov. C.'s issuing a proclamation inviting persons injured to apply to him for redress. For nearly a week, they came in large numbers to his residence, where he had their narratives written down, and when he returned to Camp Scott, he carried the whole of them off with him. No doubt this praiseworthy step had cooled the feelings of some of Gov. CUMMING's Mormon adherents; but Mr. W. does not think it will prove enough so to alter matters materially.

THE FLOODS AT THE WEST.

CAIRO SUBMERGED—HOUSES WASHED AWAY—RAILROAD TRACKS DESTROYED—GREAT DEVASTATION.

The accounts of the floods at the West become more alarming. The Alton *Courier* has the following:

"The levee at Cairo, on the Mississippi River, gave way on Saturday afternoon, and the entire place was soon flooded to the depth of several feet, causing the greatest consternation and alarm. The crevasse continued to widen, and on yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the water was running over the Central Railroad track into the Ohio River, near the mill of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & Co., and great fears were felt that the mill itself would move down and carry destruction before it. Over 1,000 feet of the railroad track north of the cross levee was washed away. The houses were tumbling over and washing away. The south wing of the new brick hotel fell about 12 o'clock yesterday, and the balance of it was expected to go last night. The most sanguine do not expect that any buildings will remain standing, as the river was rising rapidly. It had reached a point last evening two and a half feet above the floor of the dining room of the Taylor House, which is in the second story.

The *B. N. Runyan*, which boat arrived here yesterday morning from below, lay at Cairo all Saturday night, and left for this port on Sunday morning.

The citizens were in the greatest excitement, and carrying their goods hurriedly to the top of the levee. On Sunday morning, the exertions of two hundred men were directed to the stopping of the gap, but all their attempts failed.

A letter of the 15th inst., from Cairo, to the St Louis *Republican*, represents a deplorable condition of affairs:

"Cairo is so far under water that it can hardly be seen or heard from. The water, on the inside, is now within a foot of the top of the Ohio levee, and lacks only two feet of getting over it on the outside, and the river is still rising. The water is three feet over Mound City, and the passengers by the Illinois Central have to be ferried for a considerable distance to the river.

The suffering here is fearful to contemplate, and the destruction of property is at present incalculable. The inhabitants have mostly been content with saving their lives, leaving their property to take care of itself. Piles of lumber, cattle, houses, fences, trunks, and everything generally, are floating about in a miscellaneous mess. The people of Paducah, hearing of our misfortune, sent down by the *Thos. Scott*, last night, a quantity of bread and meat, and some money, all of which came very opportunely, and we are infinitely obliged to our Paducah friends for their charitable remembrance of us. Most of the women and children have left, yet all the houses on the levee are full, and both the wharf-boats are crowded with people, baggage and furniture."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "At Weston, the old bridge, which was considered safe for years to come, was swept away, as also the bridge on Buckeye-street. The former was on the line of Thomas-street, and cost $13,000; the latter cost $4,000. Every bridge between Platte City and Weston has been swept away.

At Leavenworth City the water is nearly on a line with the top of the levee, near the saw-mills. At Boonville it is up to the ground-floor of BRENT's warehouse. All along the river the bottom lands are completely submerged, and in many places present the aspect of a great lake. Farmers' residences and barns have been swept away, and also immense quantities of fence, lumber, stock, grain and hay. It is impossible to calculate the loss that will be sustained by the people along the Missouri River by this awful inundation.

The town of Brooklyn, Ill., which contains a population of several hundred, contained on the 14th only two families. The place is destroyed. Newport, the first sale of lots in which took place some weeks ago, cannot be seen. One of the St. Louis ferry-boats started on a trip of relief in the direction of Alton.

From the top of the "Big Mound" a wonderful view could be had with a telescope. Brooklyn, or rather the tops of the houses, peeped from the surface of the waste of waters. The river spread away into the country, to where the horizon is hidden by a belt of trees. Further up the river, the islands had dwindled to a puny size. Water everywhere predominated. Water covered everything, or surrounded everything.

Two Germans, coming from the Big Bend to take passage on the upper ferry boat, at Brooklyn, were drowned when attempting to cross on mule back, to lead their live stock into a place of safety.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE GREAT FLOOD AT CAIRO.

ALBANY, Friday, June 18.

Chicago papers just received contain details of the immense destruction of property at Cairo through the entire submersion of the town. The assessed valuation of the property in 1857 was nearly two millions of dollars; but the papers say this conveys no distinct idea of the actual loss of capital, or of loss sustained by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in actual improvements in Cairo. The last dispatch reported the water still rising.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 18.

The accounts of the flood at Cairo are said to be much exaggerated, and the damage will not be near so great as has been reported.

CONDITION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 18.

The river is now falling rapidly. The Miami bottoms are free of water, and corn is planting on them. The wheat is in fine condition. The Barley is harvesting, and the crop will be good. Weather fine, the thermometer standing at 80° in the shade.

CONDITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 18.

The river here is falling a quarter of an inch per hour. All the upper streams are also falling rapidly. Yesterday we were visited with heavy showers, but to-day the weather is clear and pleasant.

BREAKING AWAY OF THE GREAT YAZOO PASS—THE VALLEY DELUGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, June 18.

The great Yazoo Pass gave way last night, and the channel is now over thirty yards wide and rapidly increasing in width. The water in the Mississippi has, in consequence, fallen eight or ten feet, and is rushing with terrific force through the opening, felling all trees in its course. It will deluge the whole Yazoo Valley.

The New Paper Material.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The World is proverbially slow to believe in new discoveries, and therefore you are properly cautious in giving an opinion as to the value of Dr. COLLYER's invention of "an improved mode of preparing the residue of beet-root, mangel-wurtzel, &c., left after sugar-making and distillation, to be used as a material in making paper."

But this invention has passed triumphantly through all the stages of experiment, and is at this time in actual use in Great Britain, where it has, on its intrinsic merits alone, been adopted by the Government in the manufacture of cartridge cases, vastly cheaper and better than from any material heretofore used. The prepared albumen from beet-residue enters into the fabric, and forms a component part of paper to the extent of from 10 to 80 per cent. The paper is more compact, tenacious, flexible,—*is self-sized*, stronger and more durable than that made with other material. It doubles the strength of cotton, and in pulping requires not more than one-fourth the power to reduce; while in working, the manipulations are fewer and simpler, and the expense to the manufacturer, relative quality considered, at least one-fifth to one-fourth less. The prepared beet-residue, or albumen, gives a fine, vellumy surface to the paper, superior to that conferred by glycerine, and which fits it to be printed without "wetting down." There is little or no "off-set," and no adherence to the sheets. The paper made with it *requires no other sizing*, thus saving the expense of resin or animal size. In the proportion of 50 per cent. to cotton, it makes a magnificent paper, equal in strength, color and flexibility to linen, but with a much finer surface.

In adopting the use of the PREPARED ALBUMEN, the manufacturer is not required to make any change in his present appliances, or machinery, except in adding a pulping machine at a probable cost of $100. The material must be reduced to a *perfect pulp*, which the ordinary rag engine will not do. There is no loss in its use,—every pound being warranted to give a pound of paper. It can be bleached at less expense of chlorine than rags. The material is impermeable to humidity under all circumstances, and therefore unaffected by climate.

The London *Times* is about to be printed on the beet-paper, at a saving of *two cents per pound*,—which, on their edition of seven tons of paper per day, is equal to $100,000 a year. It will be soon used on the *Illustrated News*, and all the leading London periodicals,—it having been thoroughly tested, and found in every respect superior to the paper heretofore used for printing dry,—giving a clear, sharp impression, so desirable in the working of wood engravings.

The beet-paper is a *fait accompli*. You have seen samples that tell their own story. Nothing better or more beautiful can be desired. Whatever enables you to give a finer quality of paper at a reduction of cost is a matter of interest personally, while the introduction of a new material, easily worked, which adds to the strength and property of all *other* stuff, is a matter of importance to manufacturers. The beet-residue requires little to be said in its behalf. It has only to be seen and felt to be approved and adopted. Its success is, therefore, a foregone conclusion; it is a question of SELF-INTEREST.

J. WINCHESTER, No. 211 Centre-street.

POLITICAL.

Collector Schell Serenaded—Interesting Speech.

Numerous friends of Collector SCHELL, together with that portion of the Democratic Party of this City known as the Regulars, formed in procession last evening—a portion at the City Hall Park, (where they were called together by a gun,) another portion (the Regulars) at No. 163 Bowery, and another portion (his friends) at Union-square. The whole, numbering several thousands, arrived in front of Mr SCHELL's residence soon after 11 o'clock, accompanied by Dodworth's and Shelton's Bands.

After a display of fireworks and numerous cheers, Mr. SCHELL appeared on the balcony, and was introduced by Ex-Senator T. J. BARR. In his introduction Mr. BARR congratulated Mr. SCHELL upon his triumph over his enemies, and the enemies of the Democratic Party.

As soon as the cheers that followed the remarks of Mr. BARR were concluded, Mr. SCHELL spoke as follows:

MR. SCHELL'S SPEECH.

DEMOCRATS AND CITIZENS: I respond to your call I thank you most sincerely for this unexpected and enthusiastic reception. I do not flatter myself that any personal merit of my own has called together this vast assembly; it is rather a desire on your part, through me, to testify your unwavering confidence and unflinching devotion to the Administration which appointed me to the office I hold, and which has nobly stood by me in the struggle through which I have been called to pass—an Administration which will be hereafter known as the wise and fearless advocate of Democratic measures, and the defender of Democratic men—an Administration which not only allays dissensions within, but protects from aggression without; and which, while securing to the several States their respective rights as members of this great confederacy, has taught them by that very fact to present an unbroken and defiant front to foreign insolence. [Applause.] Gentlemen, it is fortunate in the present state of this country, calling for Executive and Administrative talent of the highest order, that the direction of public affairs has fallen to the hands of JAMES BUCHANAN. If JEFFERSON laid the foundation stone of the Democratic temple—if JACKSON set its pillars and columns in graceful order, it has been reserved for BUCHANAN to complete the mighty structure, and to present it to the world faultless in all its matchless symmetry and proportions. Such a man should be, as he is, sustained by a Cabinet who understand his views, who appreciate his patriotism, and who, by their united and harmonious coöperation will carry out to successful consummation the wise and statesmanlike policy of their distinguished head. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I may be pardoned if I shall, for a moment, trespass on your attention in a matter which seems somewhat personal to myself. For some reason, unknown to me, since I assumed the duties of the office which I have now the honor to hold, I have been made the subject of bitter, unfounded and malignant attacks; and for the last five months two of the leading journals of the opposition, published in this City, at the instigation and by the suggestion of traitors in the Democratic ranks, have teemed daily with calumnies against my private character, and to so great an extent has this been carried, as to make my integrity an issue before the country as to my fitness for confirmation by the Senate of the United States. Thus far I have treated these calumnies and their authors with silence, trusting to time and that development of truth which it invariably brings with it, to vindicate me from the aspersions which have been attempted to be cast upon me. In silence have I waited. The issue thus raised has been passed upon by one of the most august tribunals known to the Constitution, and its judgment is before you. I shall not stop to characterize as they deserve the libelers who have thus sought to traduce private character for political and personal ends. But, Democrats, I turn to a more pleasing theme. The future, if we improve the present, is ours. Let us forget the dissensions of the past, and let us, shoulder to shoulder, push on the Democratic column in the good old Democratic faith; so shall we, by harmony, unity of action and unwavering hope, secure to the Administration of our choice the success which it so eminently deserves.

Several hearty cheers followed the remarks of Mr. SCHELL, and then there were loud calls for "DILLAYE." But Mr. DILLAYE was not forthcoming. The calls were then for the Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, who was recognized on the balcony. Mr. SPINOLA addressed the audience at some length, congratulating Mr. SCHELL upon his triumph over his opponents, and the country upon the fact that JAMES BUCHANAN is President of the United States. During his remarks, he spoke of Mr. BUCHANAN by the familiar cognomen of "Old Buck," and added that the "Old Buck" had taken the Know-Nothing Party upon one antler, and an attenuated Ethiopian upon the other, and thrown them both so high that they would never again get back to trouble the Democratic Party. Mr. SPINOLA was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of favor on the part of the audience, and, when he had concluded,

Judge CAPERS, of Queens County, was introduced, He was vehement in his denunciation of Mr. SCHELL's enemies; to the extent of believing that when the Judgment Day shall come, they will not be found with souls large enough to be damned.

On the conclusion of the Judge's remarks there was another display of fireworks, music by the band, and then the audience (it being 1 o'clock) began to disperse.

Religious Intelligence.

The Rev. Mr. WEBB, of Augusta, Me., has been called, by a unanimous vote, to the pastoral care of the Bowdoin-street Church, in Boston. This is one of the most liberal churches in Boston. At the close of the labors of the Rev. J. B. WATERBURY, about one year since, the Church gave him, as a present, $5,000. The salary to Mr. WEBB is $3,000; $1,000 more than was paid to Dr. WATERBURY.

The Rev. J. T. COOLEDGE, of the Unitarian Church in Boston, located on Harrison-avenue, has resigned his charge, and with it his connection with the Unitarian denomination. It has been known for a long time that Mr. COOLEDGE did not sympathize with the school of Unitarians represented by Mr. PARKER, and during the religious interest of the past year, it has been currently reported that he had become a believer in the Divinity of the Redeemer, and had been changed in heart, in the evangelical sense of that term. For some time his style of preaching has not been in harmony with the views of many of his parish; and, as the doctrinal breach has widened, a separation was called for. In a sermon of great plainness and great kindness, on the theme of a crucified Redeemer, he announced his determination to leave his post. The church of which Mr. COOLEDGE was pastor, was formerly located in Purchase-street in Boston. The Rev. GEO. RIPLEY, now one of the editors of the New-York *Tribune*, was its Pastor, and he was led to quite an opposite religious experience from that which the reverend Pastor has now attained. One of the original founders of this Purchase-street Church was Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, now of this City. He renounced the Unitarian faith when Mr. RIPLEY was Pastor, and published an account of his conversion and the reasons in a letter printed at the time. On the whole, this Church has had quite an eventful history. It is understood that the Rev. Professor HUNTINGTON, of Harvard College, is on the same path with Mr. COOLEDGE. On a recent visit to this City, he occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. STORRS, in Brooklyn, the "Church of the Pilgrims."

The Pine-street Church, Boston, located in the business part of the city, have voted to sell the whole church property, and move to the south part of the city, in the new and destitute part. The house and land will be sold at auction on the 1st of August. It is the design of the Church to erect a large house that will seat 2,000 people—have a plain edifice, and put the accommodations of public worship within the reach of all who wish to worship God, and thus remove one great excuse for the neglect of preaching, and the non-observance of the Sabbath.

The Rev. H. M. STOORS, of Cincinnati, Pastor o the Congregational Church, is out of health. Instead of spending his money, and what little strength he has left, in a European tour—his people having voted him a furlough of six months—he has gone to Marietta, taken a horse, and, in the style of the old New-England divines, he is to take the "overland route" to New-England on the back of a horse.

New-Hampshire is in want of ministers, and in the public prints the intimation that any man who can live on the salary of [illegible] will be sure to find employment, if too many do not propose to be employed.

The report that the Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, is in feeble health has obtained general circulation. He took occasion, last Sabbath, to allude to the report, and to say that his general health was never better. He was somewhat worked down and had a cold, and the Consistory advised him to take a little relaxation. He has done so, and sails for Europe to-day. His son, who is settled in the Whitfield Church, in Newburyport, has been released on a furlough by his people, which enables him to attend his father on the tour to the old country.

The Church of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER have voted not to give the dissatisfied members any recommendations with their letters, and by a vote, the whole forty members have been *cut off* with just such letters as the Church has seen fit to give to them. A recommendation to some Evangelical Church, or a trial, is what the rules and customs of the Congregational Church demand for each member. This has been denied, and the only remedy is in a Council. This will be called, and the congregational action of the Church of the Puritans will be reviewed. If the Church refuse to unite in a call for a mutual Council, an *ex parte* one can be held, and then the decision will be all one-sided; but if a mutual one is called, the battle that has long been local will have a wider field for display.

The Union of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church was consummated this week at Pittsburg, Penn. It is just one hundred years ago since the Synods of the Presbyterean Churches made one denomination. The united denomination take the name of "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church." The number o Ministers in this new body are about 500.

Last year there was tent preaching on the Common in Boston, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. But this year the authorities forbid it; and the reason given is, that the Boston Common was given to the citizens as a place of amusement and not as a place for devotion.

The Rev. Mr. KNAPP, the Revivalist, has not been settled in St. Louis, as the papers have it. The peculiar character of the Revival has, to use the phrase of the religious papers, "shorn the Revivalists of their strength." No place is found for their new movement. The Church of the Rev. Dr. POTTS has been hired by the personal friends of Mr. KNAPP, at the rate of $1,000 per year. And he is preaching in St. Louis, with the view to raise a new congregation. But in a letter on the subject, Elder KNAPP says, that he shall never become a pastor—that he has given his life to Evangelism, and shall pursue it to the end of his career.

The Rev. Dr. CURTIS, of Chicago, has accepted the Presidency of Knox College.

The Methodists in Poughkeepsie are about to erect a new church; $6,560 have already been subscribed towards the erection.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT VAN NORMAN'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The drawing-rooms of the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN's Institute for the education of young ladies, No. 79 East Fourteenth-street, was filled with the pupils, their parents and friends, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. They were assembled there to witness and take part in the closing exercises of the term, which consisted of addresses by the Principal and others, and singing by the young ladies. The Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS was called to the Chair. The Rev. Dr. DEWITT offered prayer, and then the Rev. Mr. VAN NORMAN addressed the pupils, expressing his gratification at the proficiency which they had made, and his conviction that the system under which they attained it was the only proper method of educating young ladies. He had no medals, no gilded prizes to offer them. Interest in their studies was not to be excited by extraneous influences like these. The law of love—without good marks or bad marks, scolding or rewards other than those which success brings with it—is the law of the Institute. Mr. VAN NORMAN took leave of his pupils in affectionate and affecting terms.

Rev. Dr. JOEL PARKER next addressed them. The burden of his remarks was the culture of which the mind is susceptible. Like the acorn, like a grain of wheat taken from an Egyptian sarcophagus where it has lain two thousand years, it contained in itself the germ of an infinite reproduction. He exhorted the scholars to obey the precepts of their teachers, and spoke in high terms of Mr. VAN NORMAN's abilities.

Dr. J. W. CORSON followed in a humorous address, after which the doxology was sung, Rev. Dr. BANGS pronounced a benediction, and the audience separated.

The singing, which was conducted by Mr. LASAR, was exceedingly fine, and the occasion was altogether a very delightful one. After a vacation of twelve weeks the pupils—of whom there are about 90—will re-assemble at the school on the 13th of September.

Experimental Trip of the Telegraph Squadron.

REPORT OF MR. W. E. EVERETT IN REGARD TO THE PAYING OUT MACHINERY AND THE SUBMERGING OF THE CABLE.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
AT SEA, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

Cyrus W. Field, General Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

SIR: For the information of yourself and the directors, I submit the following statement of experiments made during this trip.

Monday, 4 P. M., May 31, lat. 47' 12° N., lon. 9' 32° W., soundings 2,530 fathoms, this ship, and the *Agamemnon* being attached stern to tern by a hawser, 180 fathoms of cable were veered out for the end to be taken on board that ship to be spliced. At 5½ o'clock, signal being made "all ready," in accordance with previous arrangement, one mile of cable was veered out. We then commenced hauling it in. At 6¾ o'clock had recovered half a mile, when Mr. BRIGHT's message was received saying he desired to make a new splice. At 9:40 received message "All is ready," and again commenced paying out as before. At 10:34 P. M., two miles were out. After this amount was paid out, the strain upon the cable was 3,600 to 4,100 pounds. At 11:28 commenced hauling in, but very slowly, as the strain nearly approached the breaking point of the rope. At 11:45 the hawser securing the ships together parted on the *Agamemnon*, but the ships were retained nearly in the same relative positions by working the engine when required. At 1:40, having hauled in one mile 506½ fathoms, the continuity was reported broken. We continued to haul in until 2:15, when the end came, having lost of the two miles paid out 110 fathoms.

On Tuesday, at 8:40 A. M., the ships having been secured and splice made as before, a quarter of a mile was paid out, hawser released and ships started ahead slowly, at the same time the cable was allowed to run quite freely until two miles had been paid out, when a gradual restraint was applied until an additional one mile, 387 fathoms, had been paid out, making in all three miles, 387 fathoms. At this time (10:23) commenced hauling in, and had recovered 190 fathoms when the cable parted. At 4:44 P. M., the two ends of the new cable having been spliced, we paid out two and a-half miles at a rate which had been previously agreed upon, the electricians passing signals through the whole length of cable. At 6:15 P. M., the *Agamemnon* made signal the cable was parted. We at once commenced hauling the strain running up to 5,100 pounds during the receiving of the first quarter of a mile. At 9:20 the end came in, having lost 80 fathoms on the two and-a-half miles paid out.

Wednesday, June 2, at 7½ o'clock, experimental cable was again spliced, one quarter of a mile paid ou, hawser released, and the ships started ahead. In a few minutes the *Agamemnon* made signal cable parted. We continued to pay out until three and a quarter miles were out. The ship was then backed—large buoy and watch buoy attached to the cable. Ship again run ahead, and when three hundred fathoms had been paid out, the cable parted on the machinery. The ship then made for the buoy, with the hope of recovering the end of the cable; but while hauling in the watch buoy, the large buoy suddenly fell over, showing that it had separated from the cable. Upon recovering it we found the rope stopper (3½-inch rope) had been cut off by the cable. At 12:55, by the request of Mr. WOODHOUSE, we paid over the end of experimental cable to ascertain how rapidly it could be run off the coil with safety, but no greater speed was attained than seven knots, as the cable was being often stranded on the machine by the accumulation of tar in the grooves, which was so hard that no scraper could be made to remove it at any speed. All the cable used to-day was that brought from Greenwich expressly for experimenting, and was long since condemned. Undoubtedly it has been much exposed to the weather, and stowed where considerable sand or dirt has been thrown upon it. With the cable which was recovered last year, and used by us trying the experiment, we had no serious difficulty in keeping the tar out of the grooves, it being comparatively soft, though the amount was beyond what I could have believed. The amount of tar upon this cable is much greater than that upon the cable intended to be laid down; therefore I believe we can make such provision as that it shall not become a serious obstacle.

The result of this experimental trip has demonstrated that we have the capability of hauling in the cable to a greater extent than I had expected. Not that I believe any great distance could be recovered, but in the general depth of water where the cable is to be laid, in good weather, should a fault go overboard before the ship could be stopped, I am of opinion sufficient of the cable may be hauled in to remedy the fault.

The operation of the machinery generally is certainly satisfactory, and there is no alteration I can suggest other than in the tar-scrapers, which will require modification. The amount of tar accumulating is so much beyond what could have been expected from last year's experience, owing to the repeated coatings it has received since it was unloaded from this vessel last October, that extraordinary provision will be required. As regards the attaching of buoys, we can attach them, but at a great risk of breaking the cable, and they should not be used in deep water except as a last resort.

The arrangements for coils, provisions for leading the rope, and all the other many particulars incidental to this work, which have been under the direction of Mr. WOODHOUSE, do not require any alteration, and fully meet the requirements. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. EVERETT.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

The Approaching Downfall of the Zuloaga Government—Opposition to the Forced Loans—Bankruptcy of the Republic—Necessity for a Protectorate—Expected Battle in the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The condition of affairs is hourly becoming more gloomy in this poor country. In truth we no longer deserve the name of a nation. The tottering step and the bleared eyes of the *present* Government indicate most positively a sudden fall. Hourly reports are received of the advance of the Liberal party. The few petty chieftains of the Government who are in the field are unable to sustain themselves. MIRAMON has deserted San Luis Potosi; PEREZ GOMEZ has deserted Morelia; and MEJIA, it seems certain, has disbanded the force he was conducting against GARZA at Tampico. ECHEAGARAY, who was operating against Vera Cruz, has been ordered to this capital; and even OSOLLO, who left this city a few days since for the interior, it is said, has been ordered back.

In the meantime the clergy have given an extra twist to their purse-strings, and the Government has been compelled to impose a forced loan of *one per cent.* upon all capital. The Government put forth its decrees on the day before yesterday, which are, in fact, but portions of the plan I divulged to you in my last letter for a National Bank.

Since the promulgation of the decrees talk has run high. So far every one swears he will not submit. Foreigners say they will close up their houses of business, and let the tempest take them under reefed sails. Were there life enough among the foreigners we might expect to see a little revolution of their own; but most of them have become accustomed to put up with the abuses they have been submitted to in this country, and, in the absence of a proper knowledge of this Mexico in other countries, they prefer to bear and hope on. I do not think any foreigner will do more than close his business, and allow the Government to go ahead and embargo, sell, &c.

I really wish it was in my power to write you the truth regarding Mexico, as she stands at this hour. During the past month we have fallen with as much rapidity as Lucifer did in leaving the most exalted regions. If we have not got as low as he reached, most of our best heads are turned.

There is now in Vera Cruz goods in store for this capital and the interior to the value of at least $7,000,000. In this city we have in circulation for daily expenses of existing business, $4,000,000. This sum is all that can be claimed to properly belong to our circulation. Now, to stand off against this circulation, we have a debt of circulation, at this time over-due, of at least $20,000,000, and in process of maturing at least $10,000,000 more. With well-established credit $4,000,000 may be made to pay $30,000,000, but the imposition of a forced contribution of one per cent., which will come to about $1,500,000, can have no other effect than to produce a panic, for even if a few choose to pay, the balance will be unable to pay on account of a population like ours being unable to exist on less than we have, and meet our daily expenses.

Thus you can see the condition we are in at this hour, and, turn where or how we may, the picture is sad. No one respects the Government, and the Government seems only to respect the mean, who hold and manage it. Can we hope for anything better in the future? Only, I can assure you, through an American Protectorate.

The tone of the press, the tone of discussion, and even the movements of the Government, are arguments and evidence that, more or less, the idea of an American Protectorate has many supporters in this country. But, say what we will—for discussion becomes a puerile weapon when the Gaul meets the Latin—we can do nothing here without force. An all-powerful arm must throw itself over Mexico, else Mexico remains a poor, miserable and degraded country—her people weak, treacherous and deceitful, and unwilling, through pride, to ask that assistance which might raise them from their present degraded position.

The comments of the TIMES have created a proper amount of effect here, and I have now to urge that you only continue with renewed vigor your course upon the Mexican question. Every man who has watched Mexico for any time must be convinced that an American protectorate must very soon be thrown over this country or we will be here in the most desolate condition.

The floating news of the country is unreliable. You cannot well appreciate my statement unless you are made aware that even the Government is unable to know the truth within the range of 100 miles. How can you expect veracity to rule amongst a people who become men at 14 and are besotted at 25? In no place can the sight-seer amuse himself more than in watching the growth of intellect in Mexico. I myself have seen a youth of eleven shake his fist in the face of a gentleman of 6 feet, an act which he would not have dared to have committed had he been 20. Here the intellect matures before the growth of the body is matured, and when the latter is accomplished the mind is in its decadence. This assertion will be fully sustained by any one who knows the Mexican character well. The rule is a general one, but there are exceptions, and, although few, there are some of a very decided character. The minds of the few have so far managed to screen from the world the actual debility which belongs to the Mexican character.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

For the past few days we have nothing of a positive nature regarding movements in the interior. The official papers are silent, and rumor is all against the Government. Several expresses have lately arrived from the interior camps. Two extraordinaries came in yesterday, but no one can get hold of the exact news. The bills are silent, and, therefore, we may infer the news is not favorable for the Government.

The levying of a forced loan has created considerable discussion here of late, and has caused no little flutter in diplomatic circles. The American Minister has done his duty by protesting against a breach of treaty by enforcing this loan upon his citizens. The British Minister has followed suit, and the Government, for a time, gave signs of weakness.

After proroguing the action of the decree creating the loan for what everybody supposed would be sufficient time to get advices from England—what the British Minister asked for—the Government turns around, the day following the departure of the monthly mail for England, and publishes a *bando*, making the decree in full vigor in six working days. This dodge has very much disgusted and displeased everybody. It is said Mr. FORSYTH will demand his passports should the Government attempt to come down upon American citizens. Should he do so, he will, of course, meet with the hearty approbation of his own Government and nation.

We are, at this time, in a most disordered state in the capital, and at any hour we may have a renewal of the scenes of the 20th of January last. Nearly every other place is in as bad or a worse position.

FURTHER FROM OUR MEXICAN FILES.

The *Extraordinary* has advices from Yucatan that British soldiers had marched into a portion of the State to preserve the lives and properties of some British subjects who were jeopardized. The troops had come from Balize.

The value of goods stored in Vera Cruz, in consequence of the prevention of their conveyance into the interior during the present state of affairs in the country, is stated to amount to at least $7,000,000; besides which there are large quantities along the road.

M. GABRIAC, the French Minister in Mexico, has refused to present to the Government the protest of French citizens against the forced loan imposed on foreigners!

The Legislature of the State of Chihuahua is stated to have granted to Messrs. MCMANUS and POTTS a special privilege for the construction of a railroad through that State.

The *Extraordinary* announces that Messrs. COOLIDGE and GARCIA, two American citizens who were taken prisoners at Orizava, have been set at liberty through the clemency of ZULOAGA, exercised at the request of the American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH.

The same paper reports that six of the accused in the San Vicente affair have been found guilty and condemned to death, but the case has been carried to the Supreme Court.

The Zuloaga Government has granted its exequatur to ISAAC S. MCMICKEN, Esq., as Consul of the United States at Acapulco, and also to A. S. BATES, Esq., as Consul of the same nation at the port of Guaymas.

General ROBLES has obtained leave of absence for the purpose of proceeding to Mexico, to explain to his Government the views of ours with respect to the sister republic more clearly than he could by letter.

Señors MONTES and LAFRAGUA, Mexican Ministers respectively to Rome and to Spain, have been recalled by the Zuloaga Government, but the Constitutional President, JUAREZ, has desired Señor MONTES to retain his post.

The *Diario de Avisos* says ZERMAN was received at Oaxaca with open arms by the Governor and officials of the place; that he (ZERMAN) said he had 8,000 men at New-Orleans ready to lend their assistance to JUAREZ. ZERMAN was treated to a banquet, &c.

The *Extraordinary* has the following grave paragraph on the subject of the proposition for a protectorate for Mexico:

> Many of our City co-temporaries regard the proposition or idea of an American protectorate over Mexico a very laughable matter. We were afraid the idea might have been taken unkindly by some of our high-toned journalists, it is certainly a just cause for gratification to know that we here in Mexico can afford to laugh at the quixotic schemes of the restless people of the sister Republic.

The same paper publishes the following extract from a letter from Guaymas, giving a terrible picture of the condition of Sonora:

> We are in the midst of a frightful state of things, and anarchy assumes such full sway that it is unsafe to be in the country. Guaymas was besieged one week by about 2,000 Yaqui Indians, but they could not enter; they robbed and destroyed every hacienda around Guaymas, and the greatest misery now exists here. Whole villages have been burned down and the population killed by them. As you will have heard, JESUS GANDARA and the others, chiefs of the revolution, have all been taken and shot; and now the troops of the Government have entered on the rivers Yaqui and Mayo, with full determination of killing everything they meet, and I think the intention of the Governor is afterwards to colonize the rivers and dispose of the lands. If it is carried into effect it will be a great benefit to Sonora. The last outrage committed by the Yaquis was at Santa Cruz de Mayo. They entered the place, killed every man there was in it, got all the women and children together, shut them up in the church and set fire to it, and then burned the rest of the town.
>
> At a battle fought on a plain called El Saucito, between Gov. PESQUEIRA and Don JESUS GANDARA, the latter was totally defeated, and himself killed in the action, and also three of his principal officers taken prisoners, and shot on the following day. This occurred on the 23d of February last. The troops are now at the River Yaqui, and have intentions of killing men, women and children, as, in the fore part of this month, the Indians attacked a place called Santa Cruz de Mayo, and killed and burned to death over one hundred persons—men, women and children, indiscriminately. It is time that the Indians should be taught a severe lesson; they have ravaged the whole country, and, while the Government troops were occupied in another part of the State, they have carried off all the crops, and stolen the cattle from our farms and ranches. They have carried away over three hundred fanegas of corn, and about as many head of cattle. I believe it is now the intention of the Government to take away their lands from them, and give them to people who wish to settle there. Gov. PESQUEIRA has pronounced against ZULOAGA, and in favor of JUAREZ.

The suppression of the *Heraldo* and the *Aurora* appears to have been one of the most outrageous pieces of despotism that any tyrant could exercise against the liberty of the press. Most certainly, if the people of Mexico were capable of rightly appreciating the cowardly and infamous oppressiveness of the act, ZULOAGA's quarters would soon be about his ears, and these perhaps of no further use to him. A fine of $500 was first imposed on the *Heraldo*, simply for having announced that ECHEAGARAY had advanced towards Puebla, and the editor, Señor GODOY, having refused to withdraw the announcement, and to supplicate ZULOAGA for mercy, he was denounced as a rebel, and his press, book-cases, and library were seized, to the value of three times the amount of the fine. Some days afterwards, at 10 o'clock at night, on the 7th ult., a notice was left at Señor GODOY's house, that he had been fined another $500, for having made some observations on the law against thieves and highwaymen, and for having published two sonnets, one to ORSINI, the other to PIERRI.

The next day Sr. GODOY sent a representation to the Governor against the harshness of these proceedings; and at 10 o'clock that night an armed body was sent to seize the paper and suppress it, the officer notifying Sr. GODOY that he would not be allowed to publish any political periodical. Finding there was nothing political in the number being worked off, a copy of it was carried to the delectable "Supreme Government" for consultation. Half an hour afterwards the officer returned, and made his men carry off the nine hundred copies of the paper printed. Next day was Sunday. On Monday morning Sr. GODOY's furniture and other property was seized and carried off in payment of the second fine. Sr. GODOY then started a newspaper, the *Aurora*, free from all political matter. In the first number, the course pursued towards the *Heraldo* was noticed in very moderate terms. At 8 o'clock at night notice was served upon Sr. GODOY that another fine of $500 was imposed on Sr. GODOY, that seizure was to be made if not paid within twenty-four hours, that he would not be allowed to publish any periodical whatever, and that of any circular or other matter he might print a copy must be sent to Government and stamped with its license before being issued. At the same time eight hundred and thirty copies of the second number of the paper, printed on one side, were seized. Two days afterwards his house was literally sacked—of linen even, male and female—in payment of the last fine! *Vivan el gobierno magnanimo de Zuloaga, y la libertad Mejicana!!*

The Sunday Press on "the Sleeks."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The tone of the Sunday newspapers reflects little credit on Editors or readers. Sunday cries are sufficiently offensive; but if it is understood that they are employed to give circulation to slanderous journals, public sentiment will demand their suppression with resistless unanimity. It will not do to stigmatise a hundred such memorialists as petitioned for the suppression of Sunday *news-crying*—and that alone—as "Aminadab Sleeks," "hypocrites" and "niggards." Paragraphs like the following will sink any cause that resorts to them:

> "How gladly," exclaims one of the Sunday prints, "would the newsboys avail themselves of the Sunday-school, if the Sleeks, [memorialists,] who profess so much anxiety for their welfare, would only open their niggard purses, and supply their mothers and their orphan brothers and sisters with an occasional morsel of bread! They have no charity to expend on the body of the orphan, but have a wonderful regard for his soul! He might, with his brothers and sisters die, and rot on a dung-hill, for all that the Sleeks would do."

The private charities of the memorialists can only be known to themselves, to the objects of them, and to the Searcher of hearts. But, happily there are methods of testing this matter of comparative regard for the temporal wants of the poor. Such organizations as the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," and the "Juvenile Asylum," are common property. All classes and creeds have an equal share in their benefits. Who formed them? Who conduct them? Who support them? The memorialists? or those who stigmatise them as "hypocrites" and "niggards" in the Sunday journals, or in the Board of Aldermen?

The cry of "the poor against the rich" has been so distinctly raised, that we have thought it well enough to trace out the facts as to the institutions above-named, which are briefly as follows:

Thirty of the memorialists contributed to the funds of the "Association for the Relief of the Poor" *more than one-twentieth part* of the whole amount given by the aggregate of six thousand donors; and about *one-tenth* of the whole sum contributed during the year ($66,800) came from the signers of this memorial.

Of the whole amount given for the endowment of the "Juvenile Asylum," which feeds, clothes and provides homes for poor boys, *more than one-fifth* has been given by these memorialists And these are "the Sleeks!" These are the "niggard purses" of "hypocrites" that refuse to supply "an occasional morsel of bread for the poor!"

But perhaps the gentlemen who boast their care for the bodies of the poor are also largely concerned in supporting these temporal charities? Our inquiries on this point reveal the fact that one name, known as connected with the Sunday Press, has once within three years contributed something to the Association for the Poor; and another person who was thus connected has paid $1 to the same treasury. "The Juvenile Asylum has never received a dollar from the gentlemen of the Sunday Press, or from the list of Aldermen named," is the answer from that quarter. Perhaps a search among the records of the City Treasury would be more successful in discovering names appended to receipts for snug sums for Corporation printing, advertising elections, and other jobs.

It may be true, and we hope it is, that the gentlemen who have chosen to impeach the benevolence of the memorialists are themselves very humane and charitable; but the preceding facts show that they have certainly no *monopoly* of charity for the poor of this City, even in regard to the body; and perhaps they prove that the people can quite as safely confide in the friendship of those who practically manifest their interest in their temporal and eternal welfare as in that of parties who seek to poison the minds of the poor against their real benefactors. B. B.

Fuss over Small Matters—Neglect of Large Ones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "N. R.," a day or two since, says:

> "Our *most essential City regulations* are constantly disregarded; our streets are left in poisonous filth; bales and boxes are permitted to encounter the pavement, and to encroach on the rights of the passengers; indecent interments, dangerous to health, are allowed to go on for whole months together, but the cry of the poor newsboy on Sunday is silenced, probably to please some hypocritical church-goer, whose religious feelings, by the way, can be neither pure nor deep, if liable to be disturbed by such trifles."

Allow me to suggest to "N.R.," and to your readers

1. That indifference to Juvenile depravity, and to violation of human and divine laws, is a new test of "the purity and depth of religious feelings."

2. That there is such a thing as a *moral sense*, as well as *mortal scents*; and that the systematic outrage on the rights of citizens to one day of quiet in seven is quite as serious a "trifle" to some people, who can hardly be classed as "hypocritical Church-goers," as "bales and boxes" can be to your correspondent.

3. That when the whole Sunday Press opens its batteries upon the character and motives of as respectable a body of memorialists as ever signed a petition; upon the Police authorities, and upon all Christian men and institutions, because a demand is made to have an end of a nuisance tolerated nowhere else in the world, it would seem to be the time to sustain our magistracy, and have one parent wrong suppressed, rather than to multiply issues hopelessly for the Police and the public. If the Police back out of their attempt to stop the noise of a few hundred newsboys on Sunday, will it not so demonstrate their inefficiency as to weaken or destroy their power to restrain evil-doers of whatever sort? CIVIS.

Answer to "Sufferer."

HUDSON CITY, Hudson Co., N. J., }
Monday, June 14, 1858. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to correct a writer under the name of "A Sufferer," in the TIMES of 14th inst., who has taken the liberty to state that "ANTHONY DEY contracted to furnish scows to remove the contents of sinks, &c., which he has done for some two years or more; he now refuses to do anything more unless paid for so doing."

ANTHONY DEY desires to state that he has *never had any contract* with the City of New-York, and for many years past has been unable from age and infirmities to attend to any business, except his own private affairs. A. DEY.

Another Chapter of Murders.

MAN KILLED BY A WOMAN IN DEFENCE OF HER HUSBAND.

On Saturday night the Platte, (Mo.,) *Argus* says the City Marshal of Weston was aroused from bed to go to a house on the northern extremity of Leavenworth-street, by the report that a man had been probably killed. He promptly repaired to the spot, attended by several of his friends. Here a horrible sight met their view. Sitting up in bed was a man by the name of BRANHAM, his face bruised his shirt covered with blood, and his wife, a young and good-looking woman, much distressed, and attending to his bruises. About twenty-five feet from the back door, in the garden, lay the dead body of HUGH WILSON, his features scarcely recognizable, his forehead smashed in, and the blood and brains oozing out profusely, a large and bloody club by his side, with which the woman, wife of BRANHAM, said she had done the deed in defence of her husband. The plain, simple story that the two told was, that WILSON intoxicated had forced the lock of the back door, had jerked BRANHAM out of bed and dragged him out into the garden. The wife flew to her husband's assistance with a club, and by dint of well-directed blows, made of WILSON the most horrible corpse one could well look at. A watch was placed over the dead body by the City Marshal; Squire COLMAN was sent for, the husband and wife taken into custody, and a jury of inquest summoned. The jury of inquest returned a verdict, in accordance with the facts.

MAN DROWNED BY HIS WIFE.

At Buffalo, on Wednesday, a woman named LONG, living on the canal, just beneath the Canal Collector's office, was arrested, charged with the murder of her husband, LOUIS LONG. When arrested she told the following story: LONG kept a little groggery beneath the Collector's office; last evening LONG and another man sat down to gamble—playing cards for a small sum of money each game. She states that they played until 3 o'clock this morning, when the parties stopped, LONG having lost to his antagonist—who was a tall man—as he said, seven dollars. That LONG appeared to be desperate, and took off his cap, laid it on the floor, and taking all the articles from his pockets, said, "That's the last game of cards I shall ever play." He then went to the dock and jumped off.

This story was not very well connected. When the woman was taken to the Police Court, a witness appeared, in the shape of the captain of a canal boat, who put a different face to matters. He swore to the following facts: That he was sleeping on his boat, and had been disturbed frequently through the night by the carousing and yelling of the parties who were playing cards; that he finally got up about 3 o'clock, and stood upon the stern of his boat, to see what was going on; that he saw a tall man and a short man (LONG) standing midway between the buildings and the edge of the canal, having an altercation; that while they were standing there, he saw a woman run from the door of the groggery, with her full force, and plunge him into the canal. The woman then stood still a moment, while the tall man fled, and has not since been seen or heard of. After a few moments she went to the edge of the canal dock, and exclaimed, "My husband's drowning!" She stood there a moment, and then went back to the groggery, and in a short time came out half way to the canal again, hesitated, and went to the edge again and peered over. At this time heard her say, "It's lucky we got those poles here to-night." After a few moments she commenced talking in an angry tone, saying her husband was drowned—her husband was drowned—but without any appearance of sorrow or anguish.

During all this time her husband was struggling in the water for life. As soon as the water became still, she went back to the groggery, and getting down by the bed, raised a large bottle to her lips and commenced drinking.

RESULT OF A QUARREL—TWO MEN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "About 6 o'clock Saturday evening a very unfortunate and serious affair occurred at Rose Cottage, where what is called "Red Bridge" crosses the River des Peres, a little West of the city limits of Carondelet, by which two men were severely and it is feared mortally wounded. About a week before, some difficulty occurred between JOHN and LEWIS MARSHALL, sons of Dr. A. MARSHALL, formerly of Kentucky, and a bar-keeper at "Rose Cottage" named JACOB NAGLE; and that an ill-feeling existed towards the MARSHALLS, participated in by the lessee of the place, JOHN MATHY, as well as NAGLE. On Saturday evening the young MARSHALLS were riding past in a buggy, when they stopped, entered the bar-room and called for some beer. In doing so one of them reached over the counter and gently struck NAGLE, but not in anger, as it would seem. The bar-keeper was at once enraged at this, and drew a stick, which had been concealed behind the counter, and either hit or struck at the young man. LEWIS and JOHN MARSHALL then withdrew to the outside, and, it is alleged, threw a number of stones at the house. About this time MATHY appeared on the porch of the house adjoining, with a gun, loaded and cocked, threatening to shoot. The MARSHALLS being unarmed, and having their blood provoked, went away to the house of Mr. JERROT, not far distant, for the purpose of providing themselves with weapons, obtaining which they returned. On arriving at "Rose Cottage," JOHN advanced towards the house, but was not allowed to enter before he was shot twice, once in the left shoulder, and the other time, whilst turning, in the lower left side of the back, the latter wound penetrating through the body. He then called out that he was shot, whereupon his brother leveled his weapon and fired several successive bullets in the direction of the house, three of them taking effect in the body of a German farmer named JOSEPH RICK, aged about 45 years, who was standing near the door, and taking no part whatever in the disturbance. The shots which JOHN MARSHALL received were fired, it is supposed, by a German named FRANK ROLL. ROLL and LEWIS MARSHALL were promptly arrested and are now confined. When we left Carondelet last evening, both JOHN MARSHALL and RICK were still living, but neither was expected to survive until morning.

Items of Kansas News.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Saturday, June 12, 1858.

The Supreme Court of this Territory met on Tuesday last, at Lecompton, and sat during one day, disposing of three cases, all that were before them. It then adjourned to July 12.

The friends of LANE report his condition as being critical. The ball which struck him has cut the leader of the leg, above the knee; glancing upward, it has gone in some five or six inches, so far that to this time the physicians have been unable to extract it. He has sent a private note to United States Judge CATO, requesting him to preside at his examination. The Judge will comply with this request of his old antagonist in the political world.

Governor DENVER left on Wednesday evening for Fort Scott, to quell the disturbances there. In his company were Ex-Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, and Governor ROBINSON, of this Territory.

Judge WILLIAMS last evening issued warrants for the arrest of parties on both sides of the Fort Scott difficulties. The parties are accused of murder in the first degree. This is the first business of the newly-appointed District-Attorney DAVIS, who is from Albany, in your State.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

HARRISONVILLE, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

Major BLAKEY organized and mustered into the service of the State of Missouri, yesterday evening, the "Cass County Guards," an excellent body of men, and has left for Butler, in Bates County. There are two companies ready to organize at this point. I am glad to inform you that a large majority of Missourians hereabouts are opposed to anything in the shape of an invasion of Kansas—the fuss is kicked up by men that have got into land squabbles, and been driven from the Territory, and are staying here temporarily to provoke a muss, if possible.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 18.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. One package containing diamonds.—This case was put on trial this morning, for the second time, the Jury having failed to agree on the former trial. It is an action to forfeit the diamonds as being smuggled. Messrs. Randall and Barmore are the claimants. The facts are, briefly, that the Custom-house officers having detected another party in smuggling, and learning that he had sold smuggled diamonds to Randall & Barmore, went to their store and desired to see the diamonds which they had purchased of this man. The package in suit was produced, and was thereupon seized by the officials. The claimants allege that by a mistake another package was produced, and that this package was not what had been purchased of the detected smuggler, but had been in their possession long before.

The case was given to the Jury, after hearing the evidence, with directions to them to bring in a sealed verdict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—June 18.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

A case of considerable magnitude, involving the title to Laura Keene's Theatre, was on trial yesterday (Friday) and the day previous. The litigants are, in fact, Mr. Trimble, the architect, of the one part, and Messrs. Whitney & Earle, proprietors of the Lovejoy Hotel, of the other. It seems from the testimony adduced yesterday, that Mr. Trimble, in order to procure sufficient means to prosecute the work, obtained monetary aid from Messrs. Whitney & Earle; that, under their instructions, and with their approbation, contracts of leases were made, in which Mr. Trimble invariably appeared as lessor or exclusive principal on one side of the contract, and that eventually, Mr. Trimble having become embarrassed because of his having indorsed largely for a friend, he was obliged to make an assignment of the property to Messrs. Whitney & Earle, under which they now claim to hold the legal title to the premises in question. The ostensible plaintiff, Mr. Roberts, was called on the stand yesterday, but his evidence was objected to by the defendant's counsel, on the ground that ten days' notice had not been given them before the trial, in compliance with the statute.

The plaintiff's counsel submitted an affidavit setting forth the fact that they believed notice had been sent, though they were unable to produce the proofs, and moving, thereon, that the case be suspended for ten days, in order to give the defendants time to prepare to meet plaintiff's testimony.

The Court held that the statute did not absolutely require that the notice should be ten days before the trial, and sent the case off, with costs, for the term.

MURDER TRIALS.

The Cangemi Trial.

THE ARGUMENT CLOSED—CHARGE OF THE JUDGE TO THE JURY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—June 18.

Before the Hon. Judge Wright.

Yesterday morning Mr. Ashmead made the closing address on behalf of the prisoner. That for the prosecution was made by Mr. Tremaine, the Attorney-General. At about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon the Honorable Judge rose to charge the Jury. He commenced by saying that he admired the patience and attention with which for ten long days they had listened to the testimony in this case; but it was their duty to do so. The crime charged, he said, is murder; to the prisoner it involves the issue of life and death; whilst on the other hand, is, perhaps, the equally important issue, whether in this City, teeming with an immense mixed population, having but little security of person and property beyond what the law throws around them, law and public justice are to be vindicated. Though a murder may have occurred, the law is not to be administered with vindictiveness. No one is to be sacrificed through passion or prejudice, nor is justice to fall by reason thereof. Every person accused of crime is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and is not to be condemned unless a Jury of the county be satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the guilt of the accused; but when the Jury are thus satisfied, no sympathy, or prejudice or favor should intervene to prevent a stern discharge of duty. In determining the question now before them, they were not, he said, to regard what had been said or done on former trials. They were to try this case upon the evidence now presented, and in conformity with the law. And it might be important that he should here say a few words in respect to the character of the evidence by which courts of justice were guided. In the administration of the criminal law, Courts and Juries are driven necessarily to rely mainly upon the testimony of others. Truth is to be elicited through the medium of human evidence. The evidence is of two kinds—direct or positive, and indirect or circumstantial. It is direct when the witness testifies to having seen a blow inflicted, or a pistol fired, and identifies the person inflicting the blow, or firing the pistol. In such case, if the witness be fully accredited, there is direct proof of the fact. Indirect or circumstantial evidence is the representation and array of facts from which a Jury may naturally and rationally infer the existence of the main fact sought to be established. Thus, if a man be stabbed in the street by another, (no one seeing the blow inflicted,) and the person stabbing is seen to leave the wounded man, is pursued and taken with a bloody weapon in his possession, though there be no direct evidence that the wound was inflicted by such person, yet from the attending circumstances it might be naturally inferred. The circumstances and facts must not only be consistent with the accused having committed the act, but the Jury must also be satisfied that the facts are such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion, than that the accused was the guilty person. When a combination of circumstances are relied on, they must be coincident—consistent, and tend unitedly to establish the main proposition. If any one of the facts linked in the chain which together point to the guilt of the accused be consistent with innocence or inconsistent with guilt, the whole becomes unreliable. The conduct and acts of a person charged with crime may be shown, and if such conduct or acts be inconsistent with innocence, and point directly and rationally to the guilt of the accused, the Jury may rightfully infer such guilt, if satisfied of the truth of the facts proved. Circumstantial evidence may be ordinarily less certain and reliable than direct or positive evidence. Sometimes, however, the circumstances proved are of a kind and character to produce quite as strong a conviction upon the mind as direct evidence. In the investigation of crime, we are often driven to rely upon this species of evidence. Crime is rarely perpetrated in the presence of witnesses, and hence, if the verdicts of juries were to be invariably predicated upon direct or positive evidence alone, oftentimes the felon would go unpunished, and public justice would be defeated. It is not because relying on indirect evidence improper convictions may occasionally, in a long period of time, have occurred that we are to refuse to act upon it altogether. The probabilities are, that quite as many convictions have been had upon direct evidence through the false testimony of witnesses. I have been induced to make these remarks in this case because the proofs offered to convict the prisoner at the bar, partake of a mixed character—direct and indirect. Our statute defines murder to be the killing of a human being without authority of law, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed. So, also, without a premeditated design to effect death, the killing of a human being by another whilst engaged in the commission of a felony such as burglary, would be murder. In the former case the law presumes the malicious intent from the mere act of killing, because the natural and probable consequences of any deliberate act are presumed to have been intended by the author. Malice is implied from the act of killing, and it is for the accused to excuse or justify it. If, however, the evidence adduced by the prosecution show the killing to have been excusable or justifiable homicide, the accused would not be driven to a defence. In the latter case, when there was no design to effect death, the accused must have been engaged in the actual commission of a felony at the time of the homicide. If the felony alleged be a burglary, and the burglar has left the premises, and is engaged in another offence at the time of the murder, he could not be convicted of murder under a count or an indictment charging the killing while engaged in the commission of a felony. Now, the learned Judge continued, in this indictment, there were two counts, upon either one of which the prisoner would be guilty of murder, if the evidence showed that he had caused the death of the policeman, Anderson. Under the first, it was enough that premeditated design should be shown; under the second, it would not be necessary to show premeditation, but that, when the accused fired the shot that deprived Anderson of life, he (the accused) was engaged in the commission of a felony. In either case, the crime would be murder. On the morning of the 21st of July last, Eugene Anderson, a member of the Police Department of this City, was killed. The Grand Jury of this City has charged the killing of Anderson to be murder, and presented the prisoner at the bar for trial therefor. There were, therefore, in this case two circumstances for their (the Jurors') consideration: First, was Anderson murdered? and, second, was he murdered by the prisoner at the bar? With regard to the first question, there seemed to be no dispute about the fact that Anderson was killed on the morning of the 21st of July, and, from the proof in this case, he fell not by his own hand. There could be little doubt from the evidence that the wounds which caused his death were made by balls or slugs from a pistol or other fire-arms in the hands of some other person. The most important question, then, in this case, was, who did commit the murder? The Judge recapitulated the leading points in the testimony, which have already been made familiar through the daily journals, and stated that he purposely refrained from either going through all the details or commenting on all the seeming contradictions or impeachments of witnesses.

The question of credibility of witnesses, he said, is for the jury to determine. You are not, however, arbitrarily to discredit a witness, when there is no reason for it. In determining this credibility, you are to take into consideration the manner and appearance of the witness upon the stand—the consistency of his statements, and the probability of those statements in the nature of things. If the testimony be inconsistent in material facts, or is contradicted by others, as to matters material, it would be a reason for discrediting it. If the witness' testimony be willfully false in any one material particular, it should be discredited altogether. If, however, a misstatement be unintentional, and is at the same time, or subsequently, corrected or explained by the witness, it would not be ground for wholly discrediting the witness. In criminal cases, evidence of the character of the accused is always admissible for the consideration of the Jury, and this for the very obvious reason that it is not to be presumed that a person who has uniformly maintained an upright character would suddenly fall into the commission of crime. This evidence of character is proper for the consideration of the Jury, and may be given by the accused in the investigation of crime of every grade. It is not simply in doubtful cases that good character will avail, but if good character be satisfactorily established, it may sometimes of itself raise a doubt. In cases where the other evidence is nearly balanced, but slightly preponderates against the accused, the presumption from proof of good character is entitled to great weight. This proof ought to weigh a great deal with the Jury, unless this presumption is removed or overcome by the other evidence in the case. I have said to you, gentlemen, he continued, that if there be a reasonable doubt—and this is to be applied not to a case of this kind alone, but to all cases—if, after a careful and candid and conscientious and deliberate and intelligent examination of the evidence in a criminal case, there still rests a rational, reasonable doubt on the mind of a juror that the party accused is not guilty, then you are to return a verdict to that effect. But if, after such careful scrutiny and examination of the case, you should come to the conclusion that there is no reasonable or rational doubt—there may perhaps intervene a vague suspicion—but if, after all, there is no rational doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, then it is your imperative duty to find him guilty.

It being now about half past five o'clock, the Jurors retired to their apartment, in charge of Messrs. Bishop and Knight, the officers of the Court, who, with Mr. Buchanan, who has had special charge of the prisoner, and Mr. Harknett, another of the deputies, have been unremitting in their efforts to preserve order and faithfully perform their respective duties.

At 9 o'clock, the Judge, having temporarily withdrawn in the interval, reappeared in Court, and said that he understood that there was no present probability of the Jury agreeing; he proposed, therefore, to go home to the St. Nicholas, and to instruct an officer that if the Jury agreed before that time, he should be sent for to receive it—if not, that the matter should be postponed till the next morning, (to-day.)

The Court was then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, provided that it should not be called together sooner.

The Paudeen Murder Trial—Testimony of Theodore Edgar, W. E. Allen and James Turner.

SECOND DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 18.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday Recorder BARNARD sentenced Martin Dowd, indicted for the murder of John Dooley, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, to seven years in the State Prison, the highest degree of punishment allowed by the law. The Recorder said he had no doubt that the prisoner was guilty of the higher crime, but the Jury had mercifully convicted him of manslaughter only.

James Clarke, *alias* William Andrews, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and as he had been in the State Prison before, was sentenced to two years and three months in the State Prison. His confederate, Martin, a young man, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, it being his first offence.

The trial of Daniel Cunningham, for the murder of "Paudeen," was then resumed. The gamblers, fighting men and black-legs thronged the court-room, as on the previous day.

Patrick McKay, cross-examined by Ex Judge Whiting—It was after Cunningham left the sofa and came over to where Paudeen was that he said to him, "You had better reserve your remarks until Morrissey is present;" it was after the first occurrence with Cunningham that Paudeen asked for a knife or a pistol; I am not certain whether Cunningham had got behind the counter or not; John Marks, Harvey Young, Jack Rowe, Wm. Allen, the bar-keeper, Mr. Petrie, and Mr. Airey were present; I think Paudeen asked me more than once during the evening for a knife or pistol; I am positive that he asked me twice; at this time I had not seen Cunningham have a pistol; Paudeen invited Cunningham to come from behind the bar once or twice; Cunningham came from behind the counter, and Paudeen made a rush for him; Cunningham went back; then Petrie made a rush for Paudeen, and stopped him; I was not on good terms with Cunningham; Paudeen knew I was not; we talked the matter over two or three nights before; I had not heard Paudeen say that he meant to lick Cunningham at any time before this night; I never knew that Cunningham and Paudeen were on terms of intimacy; I never knew that they had any difficulty; I should judge that Cunningham would be in danger from a man of Paudeen's physical organization if they tackled.

The Recorder said that he had decided that defendant's counsel could give evidence of deceased's bad character, as being a savage and vindictive man, provided they first established that the defendant knew this at the time Paudeen made the first assault upon him.

Mr. Whiting—Can you say whether Cunningham knew on this night, the general character of Paudeen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Cunningham know that Paudeen was one of the men engaged in the Poole murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Cunningham know what his character was as a fighting man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Cunningham know of the attack that Paudeen made upon Leycraft? (Objected to.)

Q.—Was he a fighting character? (Objected to.)

Q.—What was Paudeen's character for brutality as a fighting man? A.—All that I know of Paudeen's character is that he was a fighting man.

To the District-Attorney—I have heard his fighting qualities spoken of in the presence of Cunningham, during the Poole affair; it was bar-room talk; I cannot say who was present; Cunningham must have been there, I think; but it is so long ago, I cannot be certain; I have heard it talked over in Cunningham's presence, on other occasions, a year and eighteen months ago; to the best of my knowledge Mr. Hill was present on one of these occasions; I am sure Cunningham was there; it was general bar-room talk; I heard it talked of at Mr. McCann's house in Howard-street; I do not recollect that Cunningham was by; I do not remember that Cunningham was by at any time when Paudeen's character was spoken of, except at Florence's.

To Mr. Whiting—Paudeen's character as a fighting man was discussed at Florence's; Cunningham was sufficiently near to hear what was said about Paudeen; he was standing at the bar with me, drinking; I do not know whether they discussed the manner of Paudeen's fighting; I did not feel sufficiently interested to hear what they said about him.

Q.—Judging from what you saw of the conflict between the parties, and of your knowledge of McLaughlin's character, was Cunningham in danger?

Objected to and overruled.

Witness—Paudeen was about five feet eight inches high; his age was twenty-eight; judging from his appearance, he was a powerful man; full chest, square shoulders, muscular.

Q.—To a man of the size of Cunningham, what probably would be the effect of a blow on the temple from a man like Paudeen.

Objected to.

To the District-Attorney—I have known Paudeen six years, intimately for three years; I have heard Cunningham spoken of as being a pretty smart fighter for a little fellow, and not much afraid of anything.

Theodore Edgar, examined by the District-Attorney: I reside at Brooklyn; I was in Allen's saloon on the night of the killing of Paudeen; I think I got there between one and three o'clock; I went with my two brothers; there were a great many people there; Cunningham, McLaughlin, Petrie, Hill, my two brothers and myself; Mr. Young, Mr. Tease, and the bar-keeper; I think Mr. Airey was there; there was nothing going on when I went in; they were talking quietly together; everything appeared to be peaceable; I stayed in about fifteen minutes and went out; I was out about ten minutes; when I came back I saw four or five men there; McLaughlin and Cunningham were there; they were talking; the conversation appeared to be about Mr. Morrissey; McLaughlin said he was a thief, a loafer, and such conversation as that; McLaughlin spoke in this way; Mr. Cunningham said he ought to reserve his conversation till he saw Morrissey; Morrissey was not by; Cunningham said Morrissey was a friend of his, and he did not like to hear such talk; McLaughlin appeared to be very angry, and said he could lick Morrissey or any of his friends; some of the parties tried to stop the talk; Mr. Petrie and Mr. Turner interfered to do so; Tease tried to stop it too; I don't recollect anybody else; they were the principal ones who tried to stop the difficulty all the way through; Petrie and Turner took hold of Paudeen and held him back, and told him to have no trouble; they appeared to separate them, and they remained separated for about two or three minutes; Cunningham got up towards the bar; McLaughlin followed Cunningham up; the same parties interfered again, and told him to have no trouble; they did not then take hold of him; the whole party had got towards the end of the bar; they were at hard words, and McLaughlin appeared to make a rush at Cunningham; then Mr. Petrie took hold of him; they had a scuffle and both fell to the floor, side by side, I think; but I cannot exactly say; they remained on the floor a minute, probably; they were seen both on their feet again; Cunningham then went behind the bar; McLaughlin took off his coat and vest, and said he could whip anybody in the room; he threatened to strike one or two; Mr. Petrie and Mr. Turner he offered to strike; Cunningham remained behind the bar; McLaughlin turned round and addressed his conversation to Cunningham, in regard to what he was doing behind the bar, as he had no business there; Cunningham replied, he had got behind the bar to get away from him; that he had got as far away from him as he possibly could get; McLaughlin called him a coward, and said that he had a pistol; Cunningham made no reply as regarded his having a pistol; McLaughlin dared Cunningham to come out into the room; I think Cunningham stepped down from the end of the bar, three or four feet out into the room; he remained there some few moments and went back again; he remained behind the bar till it was all through with; it might have been an hour; it might have been longer; all the time he remained there the conversation appeared to be between him and McLaughlin, backward and forward across the bar; meantime Mr. Young asked McLaughlin to go home; he still kept on talking, and did not go home; presently some of them drank at the bar; I did not drink myself; McLaughlin kept saying he could whip Morrissey or any of his friends; presently I saw McLaughlin take hold of Cunningham by the coat collar; they both stood facing each other, Cunningham behind the counter and McLaughlin in front; he caught Cunningham and dragged him forward, saying, "You little sucker, you won't shoot me;" he might have held him two or three minutes; he kept on with abusive words; Cunningham told him to let go; he said he didn't want to be hurt by him, and didn't mean to be; he added that if he didn't let go of him he would kill him; McLaughlin had hold of Cunningham with his left hand; he reached over the bar and stood on tiptoe; I could not see his right hand, what position he was in; he held him in that position about four minutes; he kept on with abusive talk; before Cunningham shot, he said, "One, two, three," and then fetched a pistol up a little higher than the counter and fired; directly he fired, McLaughlin let go of him and fell to the ground; I was sitting on the settee at the end of the counter; I could see everything that transpired; Cunningham came out from behind the bar and said, "Keep away from me, gentlemen—I am going to give myself up;" I think he took his pistol from his right hand pocket; he had a sack-coat on; I do not know where before that he had carried the pistol; McLaughlin, when he let go of Cunningham, threw up both his hands, said "Good-by, boys," and fell on the floor; I know what kind of a pistol it was he fired; it was a "Deringer;" it resembled the pistol you show me.

Cross examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—Turner and Petrie held McLaughlin back because he was making towards Cunningham; Cunningham told him he had got behind the bar to get away from him; I do not know whether McLaughlin saw the pistol; he told Cunningham he knew he had a pistol; I asked McLaughlin to go home; he told me to mind my own business; I saw he was intoxicated, and I thought there would be trouble; he looked like a desperate man; I only saw him have hold of Cunningham but once, and that was before he fired; Cunningham was dragged so far over the bar that he had to stand on his tip-toes; he pulled him half-way over the counter; Cunningham told him several times to let go or he would kill him; if he could have pulled him over the counter he would have done so; McLaughlin said to him, "You little sucker; you little coward, you won't shoot; you dursn't;" he said it in a sneering kind of way.

To the District Attorney—I could not say whether the pistol was cocked; he had space of time to cock it while he fetched it up from behind the bar.

To Mr. Whiting—Cunningham could not have got away from the room, without encountering McLaughlin, unless the parties present had interfered; I would not have interfered with MacLaughlin, as he was then; as often as Cunningham came out from behind the bar, McLaughlin made towards him; I could not say whether Cunningham drank or not.

William E. Allen, examined by the District-Attorney—I live now at No. 474 Broadway; I was at No. 27 Howard-street on the night in question; I do not recollect whether Cunningham or McLaughlin came in first; I saw them with several others standing at the bar drinking; I supposed they were in friendly talking; I heard Petrie and Paudeen talking about Morrissey; Paudeen came over to where I and Mr. Rowe were sitting, and began talking about Morrissey; he said he was a big loafer, and what he had suffered from him; Cunningham came up to him, and said, "you ought not to talk so," or "you must not talk so; you are only satisfying a parcel of suckers on the outside;" McLaughlin replied, "I know what I am about, I know my own business;" then they got talking loud, and the rest of the party came over to where we were; Cunningham and McLaughlin clinched; they were separated by some persons, I don't remember who; Cunningham and I went to the bar; I said to him: "don't be foolish; this man likes Morrissey, and has his reasons; you don't like him, and have your reasons; let each enjoy his own opinion; Morrissey is big enough to take care of himself;" he said he would keep quiet; the next I saw was he and Petrie in a scuffle lying on the floor; they got up, and were separated; the next I saw was Cunningham behind the counter; he stayed there perhaps two hours; Paudeen asked him what he was doing, and dared him to come out; Cunningham then walked out into the middle of the ball-room, and said, "here I am;" both hands were out of his pockets; he remained there about fifteen seconds, and then walked behind the bar; I did not see Paudeen do anything then; he went up to the bar, and called Cunningham "a little sucker," and threatened to smack his face; they were talking one to another, for several minutes, when Mr. Young took him by the arm and said, "come, let us go home" Paudeen said to Cunningham, "good night, Dad;" some one proposed to take another drink; I do not know whether Cunningham drank; my back was towards them; the first thing I heard was the report of a pistol; I turned round, and saw Paudeen falling; I ran and caught him; I saw a speck of blood and tore open his shirt, and saw the wound; he said, "I am going, good-bye, boys;" this saloon then belonged to me.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney—I keep a public house; I kept this saloon in Howard-street; to the best of my recollection I gave the same version of the occurrence that I have now; "enemy" and "sucker" mean the same thing; all enemies are suckers; I do not know why Cunningham went behind the counter; he had had a clinch with Paudeen before he went behind the counter; I do not know which clinched first; I saw them clinched, but not in the act of clinching; Mr. Turner and Mr. Petrie and two or three others separated them; when Cunningham came from behind the bar, and said "Here I am," Paudeen was in front of the bar; I did not see him move towards Cunningham; Cunningham walked back directly; Paudeen did not, that I saw, make any motion to go towards him; I was the landlord of the house.

James Turner, examined by the Assistant District-Attorney—I reside at No. 22 Canal-street; I was present at Mr. Allen's saloon on the night in question; I went in about two o'clock in the morning; I went with Mr. Hill; I saw there Mr. Petrie, Mr. Young, Mr. Allen, Mr. Clacker, Mr. McLaughlin and several others; I saw Cunningham there also; when I first came in the ball-room, Cunningham and Petrie were in deep conversation together, and Mr. McLaughlin; I heard Cunningham say to McLaughlin: "There's no use in your talking, you are only making suckers on the outside;" I told McLaughlin there was no use in carrying on so, and asked him to take a drink with me; he assented and we went to the bar to drink; I asked the whole party to drink with us; in about a quarter of an hour I strolled around the ball-room, and Mr. Petrie and Mr. McLaughlin got into conversation about Morrissey; there were pretty hard words between them; Mr. Cunningham then got into conversation with McLaughlin and I got talking with Petrie; with that Cunningham and McLaughlin got in pretty warm words, and McLaughlin said, "I will lick you," or something to that effect; Cunningham said, "No you won't;" I then interfered, trying to make peace; Cunningham walked away and I and Paudeen took another drink; I walked away to the end of the ball-room, about seventy feet; turning round I saw Paudeen in the middle of the room with his coat off; Cunningham went behind from the end of the bar and got up to where we were standing; he was on the inside of the bar and we were on the outside; he and Paudeen got talking again; McLaughlin said he could lick Cunningham, or would lick him, I can't be sure which; Cunningham said, "No you wont;" McLaughlin reached over the bar and said, if he could get hold of him he would do something to him; he didn't say what he would do; I drew his arm back and he reached over the second time; with that Cunningham drew as far back from him as he could; Mr. Young said to McLaughlin, "Let us go home;" we started to go, and somebody proposed to have one more drink; we went back and then they got jawing again; Cunningham stood nearly close to the counter, and McLaughlin reached over, took him by the coat and pulled him partly over the bar; I heard Cunningham say, "Let go of me, or if you don't I'll kill you;" he repeated it once or twice; I tried to draw McLaughlin away, and said to Cunningham, "Dad, you go home, and I'll try and get Paudeen home;" Cunningham says, "No, I am not going out there, because I'll get licked," or something to that effect; they had some words again; they had been quarreling for over an hour, while I was there; in about a moment afterwards, I saw Paudeen reach over the bar; I heard Cunningham say, "Leave me alone, once, twice, three times;" I then heard the pistol go off; I did not see the pistol before the shooting; I think Paudeen got hold of Cunningham's coat-collar twice that night.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—I cannot say whether Paudeen got hold of Cunningham three times that night; I did not hear Paudeen ask for a pistol or a knife; I did not hear him say he intended to lick Cunningham; I could not hear all that was said among thirty or forty men in a ball-room; Paudeen was a much larger man than Cunningham; I had been a great deal in Paudeen's company; I once had a rencontre with him at the big hotel in Centre-street; I mean the "Tombs;" I don't know whether we had a fight; we had a wrestle; he wasn't very powerful, he was much more muscular than Cunningham; I never heard him called a fighting-man; I am not one myself; I was in the Poole affair, so was Paudeen; "sucker" is a term we have; it means that when we call each other suckers, we fall out; we are not very amiable then.

To the Recorder—Cunningham, at the last time Paudeen grabbed him, was standing about a foot inside the counter; he could have gone back a foot further perhaps, if he had leaned himself back over the shelf where the decanters were.

The Court here adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sentence of Patrick Lally.

MCGAHEY PLEADS GUILTY—DISCHARGE OF MELLEN—LALLY THREATENS TO KILL ANOTHER MAN.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Patrick Lally, who killed George H. Simonson, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Prison at Sing Sing, the Jury having found him guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The Judge, in passing sentence, said that he had intended to inflict the full penalty, (seven years,) but from representations which had been made to him, he should sentence him to only five years' imprisonment.

Lally, upon examination, said he was 22 years old, born in Ireland and was a plumber by trade.

As the officer was taking Lally out of Court he passed near Officer Hicks of the Fourth Precinct, who was a witness on the trial, and peering into his face, said, "You d—d s—n of a b—h, I will murder you as soon as I get out."

The sentence took everybody by surprise, and none more so than Lally and his friends, as all fully anticipated that he would be punished to the full extent of the law.

THE CASE OF GEORGE MCGAHEY.

This person was indicted with Lally for the murder of Simonson. After considerable urging he consented to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. McGahey is 23 years old, a hatter by trade, and was born in Brooklyn.

While Lally manifested no feeling whatever upon being sentenced, McGahey seemed peculiarly alive to the position he was in, and shed tears. He says that he had nothing whatever to do with the killing of Simonson; that Lally was the man who struck the blow, and that Simonson was coming up the stairs to the bar-room at that time.

The Court intimated to him that if he behaved well in prison, an application would probably be made for his release.

John J. Mellen, also indicted with Lally, was next called and discharged, it appearing that he had nothing to do with the affray, but, on the contrary, so far as the evidence goes, acted as a peacemaker. He received the congratulations of numerous friends from New-York, who were present to witness the proceedings.

Mellen also states that Lally was the only one who attacked Simonson. He says that he was the last to leave the bar-room, and as he came out saw Lally strike Simonson.

The Court then adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 18, 1858.

Before Judge Hilton and a Jury.

Edward Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-

York.—This was an action brought to recover $421 50 for carriage hire for members of the Common Council during the years 1855 '56, and '57. The complaint alleged that, at divers times during those years, members of the Common Council procured from the plaintiff, for their use in their official duties, such carriages; that the bills therefor had been certified by the several members of the Common Council, under their official oaths, and that the same had been presented to the Comptroller for payment, which payment he had refused; that, on the 5th of June, 1856, the Common Council passed a resolution directing that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to pay all bills due for carriage hire for members of the Common Council, incurred by them in the discharge of official business, between the 1st October, 1855, and that date. The defendants denied specifically each of the allegations in the complaint, with the exception of the resolution, which was admitted, but they averred that the resolution was illegally and improperly passed, and was not binding on the defendants; also, that no appropriation had been made to pay for carriages furnished during the years aforesaid to members of the Common Council; that the hiring of carriages was executive business which the Common Council were prohibited from performing by the charters of defendants; that the resolution of June 5 was in violation of the eighteenth section of the charter of 1853, and the forty-sixth section of the charter of 1857, prohibiting any allowance beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its account or in its employment; that the carriages should have been furnished by contract, advertised for as required by the charter, &c. The Councilmen Barney, Waugh and Gavit, and Alderman Hoffmire and others, were examined on the part of the plaintiff, and testified that the carriages used by them were employed on special business—Councilman Waugh stating that he had used his carriage part of the time to take him from his residence to the Council chamber, having been ill at the time. The counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground, 1st, that there had been no appropriation shown; 2d, that the members of the Common Council were not authorized to perform executive business, and that the making of a contract was an executive act; 3d, that the resolution of the Common Council was illegal; 4th, that the carriages should have been furnished by general contract, made by the head of the appropriate department; 5th, that no cause of action had been shown. The motion was discussed at great length, and was finally granted by the Judge, on the ground that the making of a contract was an executive act, which the members of the Common Council could not perform, and that, therefore, for the carriages hired of the plaintiff he could not recover.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel, for defendants.

Doing Business Under Difficulties—The Heat at Calcutta.

From the London Times.

There is a proverb current in Calcutta which determines the exact difference between the temperature of that languid city and the heat of a place the name of which we may not print. The popular adage does not make the margin very wide.

Calcutta is now in her most torrid moments. That searing Indian sun has put on his fiercest aspect. All nature lies gasping. The half-caste in his palkee looks as faint and feeble as the bearers who falter under his weight; the fat baboo in his garry has lost his eager air of small commercial enterprise. As to European life, it exists only under a punkah. In closed and darkened rooms, fortified all round by deep verandahs, and occupied in their full extent by swaying punkahs, the members of the various white castes of that punctilious community recline, and perhaps repose. It is too hot even to abuse Lord CANNING, or to sneer at Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, or, with upheld hands, to ejaculate the name of Lord ELLENBOROUGH. The Sudder Adawlut and the Supreme Court go on; but that is only because, being once in motion, some certain degree of energy is required to stop. It is just that terrible time of the year when even night brings no relief; when the earth is so baked and parched that the short absence of the sun does not cool; when all creation seems to be living only upon the knowledge that the time of the rains is near, and that the descending waters must soon temper this oven-atmosphere and produce a temperature tolerable to man.

Of all Eastern cities, Calcutta is the strangest in its notions of decency in dress. The natives who come out in the sun wear a white cloth round their waist and another round their heads. The Sepoy who carries his walking-stick up and down in front of Government-house may be supposed to be suffering the punishment due to his meditated crimes; but a Jury of French Zouaves, who should see him suffering torture in an European uniform, would be unanimous in a verdict of extenuating circumstances, and think the punishment too great even for an uncommitted mutiny. The only man whom no one pities is the occasional Englishman who comes abroad. He drives about this furnace, or he sits on the bench of the Sudder in a black hat and a cloth coat. Light clothing is against his caste. Calcutta society has not learned that although a man may be natural without being gentlemanlike, he cannot be gentlemanlike without being natural. Under a torrid sun he apes the modes of Regent-street, because, being a civilian, he will not sin against his caste, and allow the adventurers around to sneer, or because, being an adventurer, he will not give cause for criticism to the supercilious civil service.

An Over-scrupulous Politician—Sketch of Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Times.

We cannot pretend to follow the labyrinthine windings of a Peelite mind, and so we shall make no suppositions concerning Mr. GLADSTONE's motives for declining to take office under the Earl of DERBY. All that we can presume is, that his reasons were something perfectly unlike anything that would influence ordinary minds. Some fantastic distinction, which he calls a difference of opinion; some imaginary point of honor; some supposed understanding with his former colleagues twelve years ago, which he considers still binding, may have been the cause of a refusal which the world will never understand. Be that as it may, Mr. GLADSTONE's decision is taken, and for the remainder of the session we may expect to see him rushing forward in all the pride of independence and all the delight of mystery to protect politicians whom he would not accept as colleagues, and to advocate measures on which he was too fastidious to rest his own fame.

We do not conceive that Mr. GLADSTONE aspires to the part of a Minister-maker, a political Warwick, the setter-up and puller-down of Premiers. That business is for the present engrossed by the members for Ashton and Birmingham, and suits well the combative and destructive qualities which are hidden under their pacific principles. Mr. GLADSTONE probably obeys only the strongest impulse of his nature, which is to hesitate. Tory as the world may think him, he no doubt sees infinite shades of difference between himself and Lord DERBY. Indeed, it may be that proximity brings to his notice obstacles which he never perceived before, and, possibly, his microscopic discrimination has at this moment swelled some slight ecclesiastic or educational divergences into gulfs more profound than any which divide him from the promoters of the Divorce bill or the declaimers against Church-rates and a hireling priesthood.

At any rate, Mr. GLADSTONE is lost to the Tories for the present, and they must do their best without him.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Robert T. Luce, of the Delta Chi Fraternity in Troy, have been adopted by the Delta charge of that body, of which branch he was a member.

MARKET REPORTS.

Family Market Prices Current.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 18, 1858.

MEATS.

The weather has been rather favorable for the consumption of fresh meat during the week, and a fair demand prevailed throughout, until to day, when, owing, in part to the heat, the inquiry has been limited. Prices exhibit no important change. The same cause which operated in favor of fresh, lessened the trade in salted and smoked meats. Yet these have ruled pretty firm. Supplies of fresh generally moderate; of salted and smoked, good.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	14	@ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	7	@ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	16	@ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	14	@ 16
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Beef, corned ℘ ℔	6	@ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 10
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Lambs, quarter	87	@2 00
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	9	@ 14
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	5	@ 8
Veal, cutlets, ℘ ℔	16	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	9	@ 10
Pork, larding, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 25
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	5	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@ 13
Bacon, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Hams, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Smoked Shoulders, ℘ ℔	8½	@ 9½
Smoked Tongues, each	62½	@ 81
Pickled Tongues, each	69	@ 75
Lard, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	11	@ 11½
Sausages, ℘ ℔	12½	@ 25
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is in fair supply, while Game is rather sparingly offered. A slight decline has occurred in Fowl and Ducks. Wild and Wild Squab Pigeons are dearer. The demand for all kinds is restricted.

Fowls, ℘ pair	75	@1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℘ ℔	15	@ 17
Chickens, roasting, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℘ pair	75	@1 25
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 25	@1 50
Spring Ducks, ℘ pair	1 25	@1 50
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	16	@ 20
Western Poultry, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ℘ dozen	1 25	@2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 25	@3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ℘ doz	1 50	@2 00
Snipe, ox-eyes	37	@ 62
Snipe, black breast, ℘ dozen	75	@1 00
Snipe, Brant, ℘ dozen	1 25	@1 50
Snipe, Yellow Legs, ℘ dozen	3 00	@4 00
Snipe, Dowitcher, ℘ dozen	2 00	@2 50

FISH.

Salmon, Trout, Flounders, King-fish, Frost-fish, Green Turtle, and Connecticut River Shad have advanced. North River Shad, Shad Roes, and fresh Mackerel, are out of market. Blue-fish and Black-fish are cheaper. The trade in fresh Fish has been pretty good during the week, while pickled, smoked and shell Fish have been less inquired for.

Salmon, ℘ ℔	35	@37½	King-fish, ℘ ℔	15	@—
Codfish, ℘ ℔	6	@—	Sheepshead, ℘ ℔	12	@15
Halibut, ℘ ℔	—	@10	Blue-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 6
Pike, ℘ ℔	—	@12	Frost-fish, ℘ ℔	8	@—
Trout, ℘ ℔	37	@50	Black-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 8
Eels, ℘ ℔	12	@—	Sturgeon, ℘ ℔	—	@ 8
Flounders, ℘ ℔	6	@—	Gr'n Turtle, ℘ ℔	15	@—
Porgies, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6	Shad, Ct. R. each	44	@—
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	8	@10	Herring, ℘ bunch	12	@—
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	10	@—	Mussels, ℘ ½ pk.	12	@—
Weak-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 8			

Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	$1 25	@ 1 50
Clams—℘ 100	25	@ 50
Clams—Soft-Shell, ℘ 100	25	@ 1 00
Lobsters—℘ ℔	6	@ —
Crabs—℘ doz	25	@ —
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℘ doz	$1 00	@ —
Salmon, smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	11	@ 12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@ 12
Mackerel, Shore, No. 1, ℘ bbl	12 00	@ 13 00
Mackerel, Halifax, No. 2, ℘ bbl	12 00	@ 13 00
Alewives, ℘ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes are cheaper, especially those from Bermuda, which are more freely offered. Those in from Charleston are of a larger size and better quality than the earlier receipts. Instead of the new Turnips from the South, which have disappeared, supplies are arriving from New Jersey. Old Carrots and Beets are out of market. New Carrots have appeared from New-Jersey, as well as from Bloomingdale, and some other localities on the upper part of Manhattan Island. Cabbage is arriving more freely, chiefly from New-Jersey. Prices are lower. Cucumbers are plentier, coming from Charleston and Norfolk. They are cheaper. Tomatoes have reappeared,—Norfolk furnishing the supply. Green Peas from the South are out of market. New-Jersey and Long Island are sending in a fair amount. Onions are more abundant, those from Bermuda are selling by measure, and those from New-Jersey in bunches. The season for Radishes, Asparagus, &c., is far advanced. Sprouts are nearly out of market, and not inquired for. The general demand for Vegetables is fair, though not brisk.

Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℘ bushel	1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℘ bbl	2 75	@3 25
Potatoes, Old Junes, ℘ bushel	75	@1 00
Potatoes, ℘ half-peck	16	@ 20
Potatoes, New Bermuda, ℘ bbl	4 50	@5 00
Potatoes, New Charleston, ℘ bbl	3 50	@4 00
Potatoes, new, ℘ half-peck	25	@ 38
Turnips, New, ℘ doz. bunches	75	@ 85
Turnips, New, ℘ bunch	7	@ 8
Carrots, New, ℘ doz. bunches	62	@ —
Carrots, New, ℘ bunch	6	@ —
Beets, New, ℘ doz. bunches	75	@1 25
Beets, New, ℘ bunch	8	@ —
Onions, new, ℘ half peck	37	@ —
Onions, new, ℘ bunch	8	@ —
Cabbage, new, ℘ dozen	75	@1 00
Cabbage, new, ℘ head	8	@ 10
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	5 00	@ —
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	—	@ 50
Green Peas, ℘ bbl	3 00	@3 75
Green Peas, ℘ bushel	1 00	@1 25
Green Peas, ℘ half peck	15	@ 20
String Beans, ℘ peck	—	@ 62
Soaked Lima Beans, ℘ quart	15	@ 18
Cucumbers, ℘ dozen	—	@ 50
Cucumbers, each	5	@ 6
Parsley, ℘ bunch	6	@ —
Mint, ℘ bunch	1	@ 2
Asparagus, ℘ bunch	16	@ 18
Chalots, ℘ bunch	6	@ —
Leeks, ℘ bunch	10	@ —
Garlic, ℘ bunch	10	@ —
Garlic, ℘ doz	1 00	@ —
Radishes, ℘ doz bunches	12	@ —
Salad, ℘ doz. heads	12	@ 37
Salad, ℘ head	2	@ 4
Rhubarb, ℘ doz. bunches	75	@1 00
Rhubarb, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Spinach, ℘ bbl	75	@ —
Spinach, ℘ bushel	30	@ —
Spinach, ℘ peck	12	@ —
Water Cress, ℘ basket	37	@ —
Cauliflowers, ℘ dozen	75	@3 00
Cauliflowers, each	8	@ 30

FRUIT.

Strawberries are plentier and cheaper. The demand has not been brisk during the week, owing in part to the cool weather. When the weather is warm and meat is not in much favor, strawberries and other fruits in their season find the readiest market. Gooseberries have declined. Cherries are in rather limited supply. Watermelons are very scarce,—nor are squashes plenty. Oranges are dearer. Bananas are disappearing. Apples are quite scarce and not in much request.

Strawberries, ℘ basket	2½	@ 6
Gooseberries, ℘ bushel	1 50	@3 00
Gooseberries, ℘ quart	10	@ 12
Cherries, ℘ ℔	9	@ 16
Apples, Dried, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Peaches, Dried, ℘ ℔	22	@ 25
Plums, Dried, ℘ ℔	22	@ 25
Oranges, ℘ box	3 25	@4 50
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25	@ 50
Lemons, ℘ box	2 50	@3 25
Lemons, ℘ dozen	12	@ 18
Pine Apples, ℘ dozen	90	@1 50
Pine Apples, each	8	@ 15
Cocoanuts, ℘ 100	2 50	@3 00
Cocoanuts, ℘ doz	37	@ 50
Bananas, ℘ dozen	25	@ 75
Figs, ℘ box	25	@ 50
Dates, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Prunes, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Citron, preserved, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25
Raisins, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Raisins, ℘ box	2 25	@3 00
Currants, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Watermelons, each	50	@ 75
Squashes, each	6	@ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

In this line no important changes have occurred since our last.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℘ ℔	16	@ 22
Butter, Orange County, ℘ ℔	22	@ 25
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	14	@ 20
Cheese, old, ℘ ℔	4	@ 10
Cheese, new, ℘ ℔	5	@ 10
Cheese, imitation English, ℘ ℔	11	@ 16
Eggs, ten for	12	@ —
Eggs, twenty-one for	25	@ —
Eggs, by $1 worth, ℘ doz	12½	@ 13
Honey, ℘ can	50	@ —
Honey, ℘ bottle	31	@ 62

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℘ doz	25	@ 37½
Mangoes, each	3	@ 6
Cauliflowers, each	6	@ 15
New-York Peppers, ℘ 100	37	@ 50
Gherkins, ℘ 100	31	@ 75
Pickled Onions, ℘ quart	12	@ —
Pickled Onions, ℘ gallon	37	@ —
Horse Radish, ℘ bottle	6	@ 75
Horse Radish, dry, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Sauer Kraut, ℘ quart	6	@ —
Preserved Cherries, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Prunes, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Sardines, ℘ box	25	@ 50
Catsup, ℘ bottle	6	@ 25
Catsup, ℘ gallon	37	@ —
Pearl Barley, ℘ ℔	8	@ 14
Split Peas, ℘ quart	9	@ —
White Beans, ℘ quart	8	@ —
Green Beans, ℘ quart	10	@ —
Rice, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos, 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; M. VANDERVOORT, stands Nos. 135 and 136; J. LYNCH, stand Nos. 3; M. KENNEDY, stands Nos. 196 and 197; G. MARZOLF & Co., stands No. 97 and 98

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 18, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats
Ashes, bbls	38	16	—
Flour, bbls	9,602	117	1,030
Wheat, bushels	37,282	—	—
Corn, bushels	2,090	—	4,950
Provisions, pkgs	148	51	482
Whisky, bbls	405	—	54

ASHES—Sales 90 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day—475 bags Laguayra at 11½c.; 150 bags Cape Haytien at 10c., and 50 bags St. Domingo at 9½c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at full prices; sales 2,600 bales—including Middling Upland at 12c., and other grades at proportionate quotations.

FISH—The market is quiet at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy, and prices favor buyers. The demand is moderate for home use, and is limited for shipment. The inquiry from speculators has subsided. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ℘ bbl	$3 90@$4 00
Extra State	4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian still tends downward. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at from $4 20@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern is pretty active and buoyant; sales 2,400 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, with a moderate inquiry. Subsequently, holders manifested more eagerness to sell, and in the absence of an active demand, especially for export, prices declined materially. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels, including fair to choice Red (Winter) Western, at $1 04@$1 12, chiefly at $1 04; Milwaukee Club mainly at 92c.@95c.; and Chicago Spring at 86c.@88c., ℘ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales 11,000 bushels at 72½c.@75c. for mixed Western; 78c. for White Southern, and 79c.@90c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet at about former quotations. Oats are salable and very firm, including Western at 46c.@47c.; State at 45c.@46c.; poor to prime Canadian at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pensylvania at 40c.@43c.; and Southern at 35c.@39c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@60c., cash, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, at former prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@6c.; old, 2½c.@3½c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Is very quiet and somewhat nominal. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24; English Bar, common, at $45@$47, and refined at $55@$57 ℘ ton.

LIME—Rockland—62c. for common, and 87c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovada, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, and prices tend downwards. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. in lots, at $16 90@$16 95 for Mess, and $13 75@$13 80 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Some sales of lots, to arrive, were also rumored, but without particulars. Cut Meats are in demand at 7½c.@7⅞c. for Hams, and 5⅛c.@5⅜c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon, 8⅜c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Lard is improving; sales 850 bbls., in lots, at from 10¾c.@11⅛c. for ordinary to prime ℘ ℔. Beef is in request at unchanged quotations; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14 @$14 50 for extra do; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 4c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 12½@$3 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in,—sales having been reported to-day of 1,726 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5⅜c.@6¾c., with some Porto Rico within the range; also, several hundred hhds. Melado at 3¾c.@4⅛c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW AND TALLOW OIL—Sales 10,000 ℔s.

TOBACCO—The demand is moderate, solely for supplying the immediate wants of buyers. Sales have been reported since Tuesday last of 109 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.@14½c.; 226 cases Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@14c.; and 84 bales Havana, at 32c.@49c., ℘ ℔. In Louisville, during the week ending June 15, sales were made of 885 hhds., chiefly at from $3 10@$13 according to quality.

WHALEBONE—30,000 ℔s. Ochotsk were reported sold at $1 25, cash, ℘ ℔., for shipment.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23½c., mainly at 23¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; some Flour at 1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ℘ bushel; 500 tcs. Beef at 3s.@3s. 9d. ℘ tc.; and 40 boxes Bacon at 20s. ℘ ton. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 50 packages Shoulders at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 50 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; and 1,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. Since our last, there have been chartered: a ship from St. John's, with Deals, for Liverpool, at £3 15; a brig from Minatitlan, Mahogany, for New-York, at $8 and $10.

A New View of the Anti-Lottery Crusade.

From the Mobile Daily Tribune.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

Mayor TIEMANN's late attempt to break up the Lottery establishment of Swan & Co., of Augusta, Ga., is creating a good deal of excitement here in political circles. The power of the Press, for good or evil, has not been for some time manifested so markedly as in the perverted and, in some respects, positively false statements of this matter that have gone out to the world. The facts of the case are as follows:

BENJAMIN WOOD, the brother of our late Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, is perhaps the ablest politician in New-York—his brother FERNANDO not excepted; added to this, he is an able business man—as banker, broker, speculator in city real estate, in farms or wild lands; in short, as a general financier, the capacity of BENJ. WOOD is immense. BEN got his first start in the world in a business the morality of which is now questioned, although it is but yesterday, as it were, that not only distinguished and eminently pious individuals, but Church and State themselves, in their official capacity, did not hesitate to participate in its profits. I allude to the lottery business, in which the reverend and venerable Dr. NOTT, the President of Union College, in this State, was once actively engaged; a long time ago, of course, but *since his occupancy of the presidential chair of that renowned seat of learning*. I do not defend the Lottery business, nor would I, as a matter of taste, have anything to do with it; but it is due to BENJAMIN WOOD to state that the Lottery establishment of SWAN & Co., of which he is a leading partner, is as fair, square, and legally constituted a concern as the laws of Georgia can make it.

Now, it has been known here, for some time, that BEN. WOOD has determined to run for Congress from the district in which he resides, and which is now represented by DAN. SICKLES, to whom BEN's political aspirations are anything but agreeable, for the reason that he, the said DAN., is inspired with the laudable desire to serve his beloved country for another term. SICKLES is a very "smart" man, but it is in a very small way; so he conceived the not over-brilliant idea of kicking up a general row about SWAN & Co.'s Lottery. He knew very well that he could not break it up, but he thought that he might possibly divert WOOD's thought from politics to the care of his pecuniary affairs, and then be left in undisputed possession of all the chances of the next nomination to Congress. Of course, it was easy for him to gain Mayor TIEMANN to his purposes—he, TIEMANN, being the deadly enemy of FERNANDO WOOD. The Mayor knows that FERNANDO will be sure to lead the Democratic party in this City, at the very next turn of the wheel of local politics, and that nothing but a divided vote of the Democratic party can keep him from being the next Mayor.

The foregoing is a true statement of the political motives that prompt the crusade from New-York against the Augusta Lottery. But, to furnish the sinews of war, these political gentlemen called in a third party, the proprietor of a large rival Lottery concern, upon whose "drawings" most of the policy-playing in New-York is based. Isn't that rich? These men furnished the funds to do the thing up in style; but they now see that they were fooled by the politicians, and have spent their dollars to no purpose, except to advertise thoroughly the establishment they endeavored to injure. The whole affair is perfectly understood here to be a farce. It is fun for us poor scribblers to see these fellows—politicians and financiers—lay their trains and set their wires, and refreshing to sit down and make their deviltry patent to outsiders.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

DRY GOODS.
Auction sales in lots to suit Retail purchasers, and small merchants, at
No. 413 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard st., by order of the Assignees of G. B. Williams & Co., to close the estate, comprising a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS bought for the Broadway sales,
SHAWLS,
LINEN GOODS of all descriptions,
SUMMER GOODS for boy's wear,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
The sales are made without reserve, giving the public merchandise at their own price. The sales are now on, and will continue daily, until the whole is disposed of.
Remember No. 413 Broadway.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF TEN THOUSAND SUPERB MANTILLAS,
LATE THE PROPERTY OF
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and
JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAIRE.
IN ORDER TO DECLARE A DIVIDAND
TO THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.
THESE GOODS ARE NOW ON SALE,
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT ONLY,
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES MERELY NOMINAL,
COMPARED WITH INTRINSIC VALUE.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS,
A zephyr luxury for Summer wear.
NUBIA SCARFS,
For operas and concerts.
ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
Of rich and elegant patterns,
in Silk,
Summer Tweed,
Tricot,
and every other variety in vogue.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND PARASOLS,
Marked down 40 per cent. less than cost. The entire stock of JACKSON & BENNER, consisting of silk mantillas and circulars, silk and lace mantillas and circulars, dusters, and traveling wrappers of all materials, together with an endless variety of British chantilly lace mantillas, shawls, points, &c. Also a large assortment of rich parasols of all the new and fashionable designs, all of which have been marked down 40 per cent less than cost, (and no humbug.) Per order of Assignee, No. 283 Hudson-st.

CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets, 137 pcs,	$22 50,	usual price	$28 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs.,	5 50	usual price	7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces,	1 00,	usual price	1 50
Silver-plated casters,	3 50	usual price	4 75
Silver-plated teaspoons by the doz.	1 50,	usual price	2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces,	19 50,	usual price	26 00
Silver-plated tea forks by the doz.	3 50	usual price	4 25

Gas fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th st.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly
for City retail trade.
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles
now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FANS, FANS, FANS.
The attention of the ladies is called to a large lot of sample Fans, consisting of one of each kind, which will be sold low in lots to suit purchasers, by
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR.,
Importers of Fancy Goods, No. 51 Dey-st.

MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.
Several new and choice styles opened this day. Observe:
W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

S. CHAMBERS HAS RECEIVED LADIES' and Children's Clothing of the newest styles. Also Boys' and Children's Hats and Bonnets—straw, leghorn, and silk. All sold at reduced prices, by
S. CHAMBERS,
No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, can be found the ONLY complete assortment of EAST INDIA AND CHINESE DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES to be had in this City. Many novel and curious articles are embraced in the assortment, also PINEAPPLE dress goods in rich and handsome colors; Pineapple dress, sun and traveling BONNETS; PINEAPPLE embroidered handkerchiefs and dresses.
AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES AND FANS.
CARVED SANDAL WOOD. Chinese Fans at Canton cost.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS —In every variety and style, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

BOYS' STRAW HATS—GRAY, MIXED AND brown colors, at $1, $1 25 and $1 50, all kinds, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold set in pictures of silver."

THE RAPID AND IMMENSE SALE
OF
LIFE-THOUGHTS,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
is conclusive proof of its power to arrest the attention and to move the hearts of men. In a time when the language has been so thoroughly used up by advertisers—when every trumpery story is heralded in the newspapers in terms that would require modification if applied even to the acknowledged masters of English—it is difficult to set forth the real merits of a work containing
THE BEST THOUGHTS OF A GREAT MIND,
ON THE GRANDEST OF THEMES,
in such a way that the public will get a correct impression.
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
however, is not a "light under a bushel." All over the country his voice has been heard; and wherever he has gone his influence remains. The masculine vigor of his intellect, the electric energy with which it acts upon other minds, his broad and catholic views, his wonderful powers of illustration, and the exuberant flowers of poetry—as natural to his style as carved work to Gothic architecture—all these are characteristics which belong to
HARDLY ANY OTHER LIVING PREACHER.
Of some of these felicitous sentences the New-York *Evangelist* says:
"They are characterized by an epigrammatic force, a beauty of illustration, and rare felicity of expression, that render them eminently worthy of preservation. They show the preacher to be at once an orator and a poet. And when it is considered that these happy thoughts were commonly unpremeditated, occurring only at the moment, the spontaneous outpourings of his discourse, they show the variety and richness of the speaker's mind perhaps more than could any studied and elaborate performances."
The testimony of the *Tribune* (rarely lavish of praise) is equally strong:
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 19, at 2 o'clock, will be presented the 2d and 3d acts of Auber's
MASANIELLO.
Fenella.......................Mdme. LAVIGNE
Masaniello.................Signor BRIGNOLI
Pietro.........................Signor AMODIO
Borella....................Signor GASPARONI
During the Market Scene of the 3d act,
Signorina GAZZANIGA
will sing "La Naranjera," (The Orange Girl.) Spanish song, composed for her, and creating immense enthusiasm wherever sung.
And Mme LAVIGNE and Mr. SMITH
will dance "La Tarantella."
The performance will conclude with the 4th act of
LA FAVORITA.
Sung by Signorina GAZZANIGA.
Signors BRIGNOLI and GASPARONI.
Musical Director and Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK
Admission to all parts of the house.......FIFTY CENTS.
No reserved seats.
Proscenium Boxes..........................$8.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF A NEW OPERA.
On MONDAY EVENING, June 21, 1858,
will be presented, for the first time, Pacini's tragic Opera,
SAFFO,
with increased Chorus and Orchestra, extra Band on the Stage, new Costumes, and the following cast:
Saffo.......................Signora GAZZANIGA
Climene......................Miss PHILLIPS
Phaon.......................Signor BRIGNOLI
Alcandro.....................Signor GASSIER
Dirce..........................Signorina MORI
Ippia.......................Signor BARATINI
Lysimachus..................Signor MULLER
Climene's Damsels, Greek Citizens, Leucadians, Sacred Guards, Musicians, &c.
The scene is laid in Greece at the remote period of the 42d Olympiad.
Max Maretzek..........Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats................................$1 50
Second Circle......................................50
Amphitheatre......................................25
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

SYNOPSIS OF THE OPERA.
During the games of the 42d Olympiad, the populace, excited by Sappho's denunciations of the inhumanity of compelling hapless lovers to leap from the Leucan rock drove Alcandro, the high priest of Apollo, from the Circus. Incensed and outraged, he plots revenge, and meeting with Phaon, who is loved by Sappho, he stimulates his affection for his own daughter, Climene and excites his jealousy of Alceus, a former follower of Sappho's. Sappho appears and soon regains her former sway over the fickle lover; but, as she is called to receive the laurel crown from Alceus, she forgets her love in her pride, and carelessly calls on Phaon to follow her. Phaon's jealousy is again aroused; he upbraids her and spurns her from him as she clings suppliant to his knees.
ACT II.
Climene, attiring for her nuptials with Phaon, receives Sappho, who has vainly sought her lover, and now in despair, comes to Climene to beg her intercession with Alcandro, that she offer a sacrifice to appease the wrath of Apollo. Climene receives her with kindness and as a sister, and invites her to be present at her coming nuptials. Sappho objects her mean appearance, but Climene orders her damsels to give to Sappho her best attire, and proceeds to the temple. Sappho soon follows, in gorgeous apparel, crowned with a laurel wreath, and finds in Climene's husband her own truant lover. Alcandro orders her to leave the temple. She is about to do so, and calls on Phaon to follow her; but, learning that he is already married, in rage she overturns the hymeneal altar, and is driven with curses from the temple.
ACT III.
Broken-spirited and bowed down by the celestial malediction, she supplicates the High Priest of Apollo to permit her to take the fatal leap to appease her unrequited love. The priests consult the oracle, which is favorable, and, while preparing herself for the fatal sacrifice, Alcandro learns from Lysimachus, and an amulet she wears about her neck, that Sappho is his own lost daughter and sister to Climene. He endeavors to free her from the fatal decree, but the god is obdurate; in an inspired frenzy she sings a nuptial song; the voice of Phaon recalls her to herself—she leads him to Climene, and rushes to plunge from the fatal rock, Phaon in vain attempting to follow her.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
To take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On JUNE 27, 1858.
All, or very nearly all, the instrumental performers of New-York and vicinity, comprising the members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, the ITALIAN OPERA the MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY, of all the different ORCHESTRAS of the CITY THEATRES, and also of the various Bands, are united on this occasion, forming an Orchestra of
OVER THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
The various Musical Societies, Instrumental Soloists, and great singers now in the City or neighborhood, will all participate and assist on this great occasion.
Among the Masterworks to be performed,
THE NINTH (or Choral) SYMPHONY,
BY BEETHOVEN,
Will form part of the Programme. Solos by Signorini Caradori and Zimmermann, Messrs. Carl Formes and Simpson. The Chorus by 300 singers.
Four or six of the most celebrated conductors now in the country will officiate in the different parts of the Concert, as well as at the
GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL.
AND
MUSICAL PIC-NIC,
Which will be held on the 28th of June, at JONES' WOODS, between 1st av. and East River and 66th and 71st sts.
The entire proceeds of this great Double Festival, (the greatest ever attempted here or elsewhere, are to be devoted to purposes of charity: and as all the professional musicians and others concerned, give their services gratuitously, it is hoped by the Committee that their call will be liberally responded to by all classes of our citizens.
Further particulars will be made public hereafter.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, June 19, 1858
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
LAST AFTERNOON JUVENILE PERFORMANCE OF
THE RAVELS IN AMERICA.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
and as a special treat for the juveniles,
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock
FAREWELL NIGHT
of the
RAVELS IN AMERICA.
Gabriel in two comic characters.
THE COOPERS.
PRIMA DONNA DIVERTISSEMENT.
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents
MONDAY—Miss Cushman and Mr. E. L. Davenport.

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CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
The Eminent Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
And a first class Dramatic Company,
EVERY NIGHT,
With the
GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.
MONDAY, June 21, 1858,
KING HENRY VIII.
King Henry VIII.......................Mr. John Gilbert
Katherine, (Queen of England,)...........Mrs. C. Cushman
Cardinal Woolsey......................Mr. E. L. Davenport
Box office open Friday, from 8 till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
First Benefit of
MRS. J. H. ALLEN.
First night of the beautiful drama of
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
with the excellent comedy of
SIMPSON & CO.,
in which Mr. J. H. Allen will appear, for the first time in this theatre; and
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
The whole strength of this
UNRIVALED COMPANY
will appear on this occasion.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. CLARANCE HOLT, and last night of the season, upon which occasion will be produced a new and original play, in four acts, called AMBITION; or, THE THRONE AND THE TOMB. Ethelwood, Earl of Derby, Mr. Clarance Holt; Cathrine Howard, Mrs. Clarance Holt; Henry VIII., Mr. Canoll; Archbishop Cranmer, Mr H Bland; Fleming, Mr. Seymour; Merton, Mr. MacRae; Philip Williams, Mr. Briggs; Princess Margaret, Miss Miller; Mary Fuller, Mrs. Seymour. To conclude with MATTEO FALCONE—Fortunato, Miss Griffiths.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy
SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
MY AUNT.
To be followed by
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
After which THE MAGIC BARREL.
To conclude with
JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, June 19,
The performance will commence with
THE GONDOLIER.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
To conclude with the beautiful Legendary Drama of
FAUSTUS,
OR THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.

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NO. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite Niblo's.)
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The Lessee of the above Hall takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of New-York that he has made an arrangement with the great FRENCH WIZARD and MAGICIAN, M. ADONIS, from Paris, who will have the honor of making his first appearance in this City on SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, and MONDAY, June 21, in a series of his celebrated
SOIREE MAGIQUE.
The stage will be illuminated with six hundred lights in the Venetian style, and the entertainment will surpass everything heretofore attempted in this City. For full particulars, see programmes.
Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, (reserved,) 50 cents.
The Box office will open for the sale of orchestra seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., on Friday and Saturday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Brilliant success of the new and beautiful National Drama, prepared by Mr. H. Watkins, from a thrilling story just completed in the New-York *Sun*, and entitled JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. Unexampled popularity of EDWIN BLANCHARD AND HIS WONDERFUL DOG. SATURDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the drama of THE WATCH DOG, by Edwin Blanchard and his wonderful Dog, after which, THE IDIOT WITNESS. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of JESSIE WHARTON. Mrs. KATE DENIN RYAN as JESSIE WHARTON. Mr. H. WATKINS as TONEY. The deeply interesting AQUA VIVARIA; Gustin's MODEL OF THE CENTRAL PARK, may still be witnessed here without additional expense, as well as the Happy Family, Living Anaconda, new wax-works, fascinating panopticon studio, &c., &c. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
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Concluding with, second week,
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1,800 FEET LONG,
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Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

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MONTAGNARD SINGERS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
MATT PEEL'S GREAT ACT.
AND REAL ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE FAVORITE BAND.
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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
Will close on Wednesday, June 30.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. MORGAN DIX, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

The Rev GEORGE C. PENNELL will take charge of this parish during the absence of the Rector, and will enter on his duties to-morrow morning. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

THE SATANIC PULPIT.—THE OPPONENTS of this popular institution who believe in the Christianity of Moses and Jesus, "The Prophet like unto Him," meet at the Hall No. 187 Bowery, and will be addressed there on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by JOHN THOMAS, M. D., on some topic illustrative of the *Religion of the Bible*. People who fear God more than the Clergy, respectfully invited to attend.

ST. MATHEW'S W. M. CHURCH—CHRISTOPHER st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. C. H. HARVEY, D. D. Subject in the evening—*The Manner in which the Miracles of the Bible were Performed, and their Perfect Accordance with the Laws of Nature.*

THE REV. DR. MACMENAMY AND CATHOLIC friends of the Young Men's Reformation and other Societies, will meet in Spring-st. Hall, No. 155 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the unchristian character, absurdity and impossibility of Transubstantiation. The Young Christian Jew will take part in the exercises. All are invited.

THE REV. T. B. PECLELUPE, PASTOR of a Protestant Episcopal French Church, lately established at Milwaukee, Wis., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church du St. Esprit, Franklin-st., when a collection will be made, and its amount given to him towards the building of a house of prayer for his interesting congregation.

THE REV. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, LATELY installed Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, Sullivan-st., near Spring, will preach his first sermon as Pastor of that congregation, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 20. Services to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The pastor, the Rev D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JESSIE T. PECK, D. D., (who leaves for California on Monday, the 21st inst.) Also, at 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD. Subject—*Naboth's Vineyard.*

THE REV. E. S. FOSTER, OF CUTTINGville, Vt., will preach in the Bleecker st. Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and the Rev. E. FRANCIS, of Newark, N. J., in the EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Youths' Missionary Society connected with the West 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, June 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the church. Several interesting speakers will be present and address the meeting.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall Astor place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

THE REV. J. M. WAITE, MINISTER OF the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, June 20. Services at this Church, 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING AT THE Cook-st. M. E. Church, Bushwick Cross Roads, Brooklyn, E. D., on SUNDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., by the Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD, of the Cherry-st connection, New-York. Also, at 7¾ in the EVENING, by the Rev. Mr. LEWIS. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*Work and its Wages.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS—West 37th-st., near Broadway. The seventh sermon in the course of lectures on *The Church* will be preached (D. V.) at the SUNDAY NIGHT service, June 20, at 8 P. M. Subject—*The Litany and Service of the Church.*

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse—*The History of Balaam.*

LO! HE COMES IN CLOUDS DESCENDING.—The gospel of the approaching kingdom of God will be proclaimed by the Prophet Preacher TO MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-STREET AND BROADWAY.—The Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free, and the public invited to attend.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. E. T. ROBINSON, of Rochester University, will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

YORK-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON, by the Pastor, J. E. SEARLES; in the EVENING by Dr. ARCHER. Seats free.

CALVARY CHAPEL.—CHURCH SERVICES are held EVERY SUNDAY in the Lecture Room of the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. J. S. PURDY is the officiating minister. Seats free.

THE REV. WILLIAM McJIMSEY WILL address the children and others of the Bible Mission, on the SABBATH, at the usual hour, in the room corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., opposite the railroad station, beyond the Crystal Palace.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, of Providence, will preach at the new chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—PIERREpont-st., Brooklyn.—The Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of San Francisco, Cal., will preach in this church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will preach in the MORNING.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF BROOME AND GREENE STREETS.—The Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, (D. V.,) will preach a discourse to the young, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 20. Service at 8 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) before the New Spiritual Association at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.

THE REV. DR. SCOTT, OF SAN FRANcisco, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th av., (Dr. PHILLIPS',) on SABBATH EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach every SABBATH in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE REV. DR. EIGENBRODT will preach in the Chapel TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service to commence at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—SEVENTH-AV. The Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of the 17th st. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. S. D. BROWN at 7¾ in the EVENING.

J. B. COOK WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, June 20, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts. Subject—*Prophetic Time and Event—a Demonstration that Christ will soon come "the second time—to Salvation."*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 1st place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The pastor, H. S. CARPENTER, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE REV. DR. SCOTT, OF SAN FRANCISco, California, will preach in Dr. BETHUNE's Church, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon at 2—Operatic Matinée—MASSANIELLO—LA FAVORITA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE — THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN—SIMPSON & CO.—LOTTERY TICKET.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE THRONE AND THE TOMB—MASHED FALCONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—BRIGANDS—TIGHT ROPE—MAZULM. Evening—THE COOPERS—PRIMA DONNA—MAZULM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham st.—INVISIBLE PRINCE—MY AUNT—MAGIC BARREL—JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE MYSTIC BRIDE—THE GONDOLIER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—THE WATCH DOG—THE IDIOT WITNESS. Afternoon—JESSIE WHARTON, &C.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—MONTAGNARD SINGERS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton	June 19
The *Asia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	June 23

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West.* Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Additional telegraphic advices from Utah, which we publish this morning, inform us that 70 Mormon families had come into Camp Scott and claimed protection, which had been accorded to them. We also have details or news previously received by telegraph, in reference to the arrival of Col. KANE'S party at St. Louis. The *Democrat* of that city states, according to its informant, that when the great seal and the records of the Territory were delivered to Gov. CUMMING, the Mormon chiefs were urgent that he should place them in a fire-proof safe. The reason of this soon transpired, with the discovery that extensive preparations had been made to set fire to the city. Large quantities of dried wood had been placed in many of the houses, which a match would have instantly kindled. Efficient means were taken by Governor CUMMING to prevent the catastrophe.

The destruction of life and property by the heavy freshets at the West is terrible. Our dispatches to day announce the breaking away of the Great Yazoo Pass in the Mississippi River, below Memphis. The water formed a new channel on Thursday night, thirty yards in width, and rapidly increasing. The deluging of the entire Yazoo Valley is apprehended as the result of this new calamity. The accounts from the upper portion of the Mississippi River are frightful. The town of Brooklyn, on the Illinois shore, has been nearly swept away. The City of Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, is entirely inundated; but a dispatch received last night intimates that the destruction of property, in consequence of the overflow, will be less than was anticipated from the earlier accounts. The Ohio is falling, and the Missouri Valley is reported nearly free of water. The losses along the line of the Mississippi are the most serious.

From our Mexican files received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, we learn that Sonora is in a state of the most complete anarchy. Guayama was unsuccessfully besieged for one week by two thousand Indians. Whole villages had been burned and the population murdered. Santa Cruz de Mayo had been entered by Indians and every man killed. The women and children were confined in a church and burned with the rest of the town. A battle had been fought on the plain of El Saucoto, between PESQUIERA and GANDARA, in which the latter was defeated and killed. The former had pronounced in favor of JUAREZ.

Further accounts of the disaster to the Mississippi steamer *Pennsylvania* have been received. The number of persons lost and missing is estimated at two hundred. A large number of others sustained injuries. The catastrophe appears to have been one of the most terrible that has happened on the Western waters.

The pilot-boat *Wm. J. Romer*, spoke on the 16th instant, 45 miles S. E. of Barnegat, the brig *Amelia*, of and for Mattapoisett, the captain of which reported having been fired into and boarded on the coast of Africa by a British steamer.

The friends of Collector SCHELL gave him a serenade, at his residence, last evening, in honor of his confirmation as Collector of this Port. Mr. SCHELL made a brief speech, during which he referred to the recent trials he has passed through, and congratulated his friends upon the result. He congratulated his friends because he thought all he had suffered was in consequence of his position in the Democratic Party—that those who had assailed him had sought to malign his character. The meeting was addressed by several others, and after a display of fireworks, the people went away.

There was a very unanimous and spirited meeting, on Friday night, of the market gardeners, at No. 252 Fulton-street. They complain that, unlike that of the butchers, their market is closed too early. The Mayor has extended the time to 10 o'clock. That does not satisfy them. They wish to appeal to the Common Council for a separate market, capacious enough to accommodate their body, and they think it ought not be far from Fourteenth-street. Resolutions in accordance with this feeling were embodied, and they recommend to discontinue bringing vegetables to Washington Market until they are provided for, as the only course that will insure such legislation.

A forged draft for $750, purporting to have been signed by Mr. SCHELL, Collector of the Port, was presented yesterday at the Sub-Treasury. The forgery was detected, and the young man offering it was handed over to an officer, and subsequently committed by a police magistrate to answer. The accused stated that the draft was given to him by a man professing to be captain of a Government yacht.

The closing arguments in the Cangemi trial were concluded yesterday. Mr. ASHMEAD addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and Mr. Attorney-General TREMAINE for the people. At about 4½ o'clock the Judge delivered his charge, and in the neighborhood of 6 the Jury withdrew to consider upon their verdict. No agreement had been arrived at before the hour of our going to press.

The trial of DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, for the murder of PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, ("Paudeen,") was continued yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and will probably occupy two days more. Three witnesses were examined by the District-Attorney, but their testimony was rather favorable to the prisoner, as serving to show that he acted, in a great measure, in self-defence.

The parties concerned in the murder of GEORGE H SIMONSON on Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, on the 13th February last, have all been disposed of. LALLY, who actually struck the fatal blow, having been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in Sing Sing. GEORGE MCGAHEY, indicted with LALLY, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment in the same institution. JOHN J. MELLEN, the third party indicted for the same offence, was discharged.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton amounted to 2,600 bales at full prices. Flour and Wheat were more freely offered at reduced prices. The demand for each was fair. Corn was scarce and needed. Pork was depressed,—while Lard attracted more attention. Beef ruled steady. Sugars were in better demand. Other branches of the trade presented no really new feature.

The Mormon Flight.

It is not quite easy to understand the motive which has impelled the Mormons to abandon Utah and seek a new home in the wilds of Mexico. The rumor that they have merely withdrawn from the city in order to fortify themselves elsewhere, is clearly absurd—for if they were resolved to fight they would have done it in advance of their settlements and for their protection, rather than after having abandoned them to the enemy. They have unquestionably abandoned their city;—and the question will occur to every one how it is that a population of a hundred thousand souls, with houses, lands, homes, cities and settlements which they have created with incredible diligence and perseverance, should abandon them all, and, plunging into the desert, seek shelter in a foreign and, in all probability, a hostile country? What motive, sufficiently cogent, can we allege, for this incalculable sacrifice? Such hazards the enslaved Israelites might run to escape their Egyptian masters. Trojans, expelled from a ruined capital, followed their pious chief about the seas. But behind the Mormon there is neither servitude nor desolation. He has apparently the alternative of remaining in his chosen home with the comforts around him which his own industry has placed there; maintaining his own religion and social institutions; submitting only to the mildest reflection of a distant Government; making in his legislative assembly his own laws; and proceeding indefinitely in his chosen political and social career:—or of sacrificing all he possesses, and wandering into new and untrodden lands. How shall we account for the extraordinary course they have seen fit to take?

We are inclined to believe that the secret of the Mormon hatred of active American rule, backed by an army, rests upon two grounds, the incompatibility of their land tenures with American law, and the substitution of the common profligacy of great cities for their systematized polygamy, which the presence of an army would introduce.

In his appropriation of the Great Basin, BRIGHAM YOUNG assumed to himself and his Saints the absolute ownership of the soil. Without annexation the assumption might easily have been made good. But with annexation came the paramount claim of the Federal Government to the land,—the General Land System, with its surveys, preëmption rights, bounty land warrants, and the bulk of that heavy, but admirable apparatus, which has worked so well in the States, and other Territories. Obviously, with the exertion of Federal authority all the titles then existing in Utah would be worthless. Cities were springing into existence, towns growing like mushrooms overnight; great public works were undertaken; farms were fenced in and cultivated; settlements were extending to California on the one hand, and towards New-Mexico on the other. All these movements would be disturbed, perhaps stopped, by the disturbance of land-titles; for there was every indication that the Mormon occupancy, even upon lands actually appropriated and improved, would not be regarded by the Federal Government as standing upon the same footing with Mexican land-titles found subsisting in California and New-Mexico. It seemed in the highest degree likely that every man owning improved land would be called to pay for it again, whenever the Federal surveyor had accomplished his labors. For eight years he has not been allowed to proceed. One after another has given up the task in despair. He has been harassed by Indians, his assistants have proved worthless, or have vanished; plots already drawn have been stolen. BURR, the last who made the attempt, found himself baffled, at every move. His calculations, drafts and base-lines proved refractory. No two ends would meet. His lots overlapped; his compass was more than variable. At last he found the secret of his ill-success in the presence of a Mormon as Chief-Assistant. He charged the wrong upon that faithless man, and he fled to Salt Lake City. Presently afterwards, Surveyor-General BURR found it consistent with his personal safety to withdraw from the Territory. It is, therefore, mainly because these land-officers now come to them backed with an army, and strengthened to fulfill their hated duty, that the Mormon chief chooses to retreat. A Federal Governor he might easily flatter and beguile; the Federal Judiciary he could, as heretofore, defeat by the adroit management of jurymen, or the subornation of Executive officers of the Courts; but when these only lead on a power which at once seizes the soil and ousts the occupant from what he has been taught to regard as his own, the business assumes a shape with which YOUNG has no mode of contending.

The other consideration is perhaps less direct, but scarcely less potent in its influence. Polygamy has become a cardinal feature of Mormonism, and although it is the newest it is probably the last which they would abandon. Its maintenance requires the isolation of the community in which it exists. It could not stand against the influences of an outside society. The experience which the Mormons have had upon this point convinces their leaders of this fact. One of the charges which YOUNG has most vehemently urged against the Federal officers, both civil and military, which have been sent among them, has been that they seduced their wives away, and broke up their marriage system;—and there has undoubtedly been abundant foundation for the reproach. There is no doubt at all that the presence of these men among them has very greatly disturbed the established system of society among the Saints. The sentiment of constancy, where it is divided among twenty or thirty wives, must lose much of its force, while the passions certainly lose none of their power. And sending into such a society two or three thousand men, reckless enough naturally, and made doubly so by their position and separation from all family ties, could have but one result. If YOUNG had permitted Gen. JOHNSTON'S army to settle quietly among them, he would have lost half his wives within a month. And the permanent introduction of a Gentile element into the midst of their community, would have speedily put an end to their polygamy.

It is doubtless for these reasons that they have abandoned Utah. They know that they can exist only as an isolated community,—and they will continue to seek that isolation in new regions as often as they are driven from the old ones.

AN ENCOURAGING SYMPTOM.—The time allowed the proprietors of hackney coaches to renew their licenses expired on Thursday, when not half the usual number had applied for licenses. We hope that the other half do not mean to apply, and that that most venerable and most inconvenient of all our institutions, the hackney coach, is in a state of rapid decline. If there were not so many old hackney coaches a new generation of light, convenient and cheap public carriages, in the shape of cabs, would immediately spring into existence, to the great profit of livery-stable keepers and the great comfort of the public. The time will come, of course, in the natural progress of events, when a hackney coach will be as much an object of curiosity as a sedan chair, and we look upon the fact of so small a number of licenses having been granted this year as a favorable symptom that the time is not far off.

Our City Population.

Our remarks a few days ago on the decrease of our City population have occasioned considerable comment, and some of our cotemporaries have questioned the correctness of our statement. But the evidence of its correctness is too strong to be doubted. The fact might be assumed by those familiar with the business of the City; but the Directory affords the best possible evidence on the subject short of an actual census. If the same practice prevailed here that has been adopted in Boston, the Directory would afford perfectly reliable and most valuable statistical information in relation to the population of the City. In Boston the city authorities employ the compiler of the Directory to make an actual census of the city, and the information gained by this means is of great practical benefit to the municipal officers as well as to the people at large. Our City Directory, on the contrary, is a strictly private undertaking, and the only guaranty the public can have of its correctness is the character of its publishers, and the importance to them of its reliability as a commercial speculation. The Directory does not profess to give the census of the whole City, but only the names of permanent heads of families and business men, below Fifty-second-street. These are given with a greater degree of accuracy, as we have reason to believe, this year than ever before, and they show a falling off from last year of 4,040 names.

The whole number of names in the Directory is but 140,000, indicating a population of at least 800,000. The positive decrease of population in that part of the City to which the Directory is a guide is much less than might have been looked for from the great commercial revulsion of last Fall. There were 985 failures last year among our merchants up to the 31st of December, whose liabilities amounted to $135,129,000, and there have been many heavy failures since. Some of the houses that suspended have since resumed business; but the number that have permanently withdrawn from business, added to the great contraction in the trade of those that did not suspend, must have caused a very sensible decrease in the permanent population of the City. The neighboring towns have, no doubt, added considerably to their population, owing to the very causes which have diminished ours, and the country has made acquisitions of a large number of mechanics and merchants, who have been compelled to abandon their occupations and resort to farming.

The missing population of our City has not been crushed out of existence; it has only removed to other places, and it will all come back before long. The depressed condition of our shipping interests during the past year would alone have been sufficient to deprive us of several thousands of active citizens. It has been stated the Collins steamers gave employment to twelve hundred persons, and these people, who have been thrown out of their usual occupations, have many of them been compelled to go off and search for employment elsewhere Our ship-yards have heretofore furnished employment for many thousands of mechanics, but they are doing next to nothing now, and for the first time in many years, there is not a single ship now building at any of our yards for the European trade. Instead of doubting this decrease in our City population, which is indicated by the new Directory, we should have supposed that it would have been much greater than it appears to be.

Railroad Mismanagement.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In general I disregard all comments in the public papers on the management of this Company, but as your editorial of this morning, headed "Railroad Mismanagement," will be read by every one who sees your widely-circulated paper, and as it is calculated to prejudice the directors and officers of this Company in the opinion of those who are unacquainted with the facts, I think it my duty to say thus publicly that this Company courts the strictest inquiry and scrutiny as to its every action in the contest with the New-York Central and other competing Roads. If the stockholders of the New-York Central and of this Company will each appoint a Committee, it will be a great gratification to the directors and officers of this Company to lay the whole matter before the joint Committees, including the entire correspondence which has passed between the parties during the past ten months. They will then be in a position to act with full knowledge of the merits of the case.

I perfectly agree with you that "it is the business of the stockholders to look out for their own interest." It has been solely to obtain action of this kind on the part of the stockholders of all railroad companies that I have constantly given publicity to my views, and not from vanity or egotism. If, after a thorough examination into the facts and merits of the case, this Company be found in fault, I will aid the stockholders to carry out your recommendation to change the direction by placing in their hands my resignation as President of the Company.

Believe me, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. MORAN.

This is a very good suggestion on the part of Mr. MORAN, though it is not at all likely to be carried into practical effect. The Officers of a Railroad Company, as of every other great corporation, have always a prodigious advantage over the Stockholders, who are numerous, scattered, and too much occupied with their ordinary business to give the requisite attention to inquiries of this sort. The Officers, on the other hand, are few in number, compact in their organization, and are paid salaries large enough to enable them to devote their time to the business of the roads. And when such Committees are appointed, they can do little more than take the statements of their officers as they find them.

But it would require but very little examination to convince anybody that such management as that of the Erie and Central Roads at present will, if persisted in, end in their ruin. The Erie Road has been running behind hand for the last six months at the rate of nearly a million a year:—stockholders need very little argument to show them that, under such circumstances, a reduction of fare *more than thirty per cent.*, is not likely to reduce the annual deficit or give any increased value to their stock. As things are now going on, the Road will be in the hands of its bond-holders within a year. The Central Road management is equally culpable. Its officers have been insisting, for the past two or three years, that *two cents a mile* for passengers was not a paying rate—and that the road could not pay its expenses unless the Legislature would release it from the obligation to carry passengers at this rate. It has now reduced its fare, on through passengers, to $2 40 from Buffalo to New-York, which is considerably less than *one cent* a mile. Of course the rate at which it will lose money now must be nearly *double* what it was before.

Each road will probably insist that it is acting on the defensive—that the other began the game, and gave the provocation. But the *stockholders* are sacrificed none the less—and the wrong consists in making their interests entirely subordinate to the whims or resentments of the officers. Railroad Directors have no right thus to sacrifice property of which they are the trustees and guardians. Their action may not be a legal breach of trust, but it is virtually a violation of the moral obligations they are under to the owners of the property intrusted to their care.

We should be very glad if the stockholders of these two Companies would act upon Mr. MORAN'S suggestion, and appoint Committees to inquire into the extraordinary and ruinous policy which both are now pursuing.

THE NEW STEAM SLOOPS-OF WAR.—The Secretary of the Navy has a delicate duty to perform in making an apportionment among the various Navy yards, of the eight new steam sloops-of-war authorized by Congress. There are but six of the Navy Yards at which ships of their dimensions could be constructed, and the easiest way of dividing the patronage among them would be to give them all one, and New-York and Norfolk two a-piece. But, if economy alone were looked to, they would only be given to the yards where the necessary works already exist for making the machinery. Philadelphia of course must not be neglected, for the Pennsylvanians appear to think that there is no use in their having one of their own citizens in the Presidential chair unless they can turn him to a profitable account. This was one of their strong arguments in favor of a line of mail steamers from Philadelphia to Europe, and the President himself appears to coincide in this view of the case, if we may judge from the number of good appointments he has given to his own State. There being no Navy Yard in the State to which the Secretary of the Navy belongs, of couse he can have no local prejudices to gratify, and he will probably make a fair distribution of the patronage in his hands.

There are, unquestionably, greater conveniences for the construction of steam ships-of-war in New-York than in any other port in the Union where the Government has a yard, but that circumstance will not have any weight, we presume, with the Secretary in designating the yards where the new steamships shall be built. The immediate urgency for these steam sloops-of-war not being so pressing as it was a week ago, when the bill authorizing their construction was passed, there should not be any hurry in putting them on the stocks. As it was not designated whether they were to be wood or iron, an excellent opportunity is afforded for the Government to commence building iron ships Four of the eight sloops might be built of iron, as an experiment, and if by this means the business of iron ship building could be inaugurated here, a much greater good would be rendered to the country than will be likely to result from the new steamers in any other manner.

"HAVE THE BODY."—The writ of *habeas corpus* is a good thing when really required and properly used. It has relieved many a poor fellow from illegal duress, and checked full oft the hard course of oppression. Occasionally, too, a runaway slave has found it his only means of escape from the grasp of his pursuers. Indeed, it would be very difficult to enumerate a tithe of the cases in which this invaluable legal panacea has been resorted to with the best possible results.

But, like all good medicines, it is sometimes taken without due consideration. For example: Mr. WILLIAM KENNEDY, whose case was reported, under the head of legal intelligence, in yesterday's TIMES, married a wife last Sunday evening. He was, of course, a happy man; but only for a short time. A proceeding took place not set down in the programme. His darling "Mary Ann," instead of going home with him, went back to her mother. Her reason for this unexpected step was that she desired to afford her parents an opportunity to be satisfied respecting Mr. KENNEDY'S character, a point in regard to which they were afflicted with doubts. Mr. KENNEDY was disappointed. Any man in his situation would be. Mr. KENNEDY grew indignant. It was no wonder. He consulted friends. They sympathized in his distress and sowed suspicion in his mind. Under their advice he rushed into the august presence of justice and incontinently prayed out a *habeas corpus*.

But Mr. KENNEDY was in too great a hurry, as he has confessed in a published card. Before the return of the writ, his wife was returned. He gratefully acknowledges the fact, and completely exonerates her parents from the charges of duress, hastily alleged in his affidavit. His course of true love runs smoothly as the Hudson River, and he is calm as a Summer's morning. There was no restraint in the case, only prudent precaution. It might have been as well, to be sure, to have investigated Mr. KENNEDY'S standing and merit before his marriage—but better late than never.

DELUGE OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.—Another disastrous crevasse occurred at the Yazoo Pass, in the State of Mississippi, on Thursday night, which, it is said, will submerge the entire valley of the Yazoo River.

The country of the Lower Mississippi has a soil as rich as the celebrated valley of the Nile, and through the operation of similar causes. Every inundation leaves a deposit of river mud to the depth of three or four inches. This alluvial formation produces cotton and sugar, especially the latter, in rich abundance. But the region, though peculiarly attractive from its fertility, has countervailing disadvantages which render it a question whether the entire population ought not, out of regard for their own interest, to abandon it. The chief of its misfortunes consists in those annual overflows which carry devastation over the whole surface of the valley. Whenever an unusually severe freshet, like that of this season, occurs, the levees or dykes constructed to restrain the river within its banks give way, and the turbid flood sweeps unimpeded over towns and plantations, causing losses of almost incalculable extent.

The region in question has, in fact, been settled several centuries too soon. It is in process of formation, and until the alluvial deposits raise the general surface above high-water mark, it cannot be inhabited with safety either to health or property. There are not wanting those who hold that the location of New-Orleans is altogether a mistake, and that the great commercial and shipping town for the Mississippi should be St. Louis. But be this as it may, there can be no doubt that crevasses and yellow fever are potent enemies to the prosperity of New-Orleans. It will require the profits of several fortunate years to repair the damage of the present flood.

DISINFECTING THE STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA.—Since the frigate *Susquehanna* arrived from Jamaica with the yellow fever on board, nearly two months since, she has been lying under the charge of the quarantine authorities in the lower bay with the seeds of pestilence in her, a source of apprehension to our citizens; but no steps have been taken by the Navy Department towards purging her, or putting her in a condition to be used in the public service if any sudden exigency should make it necessary. During all the war flurry of the past three weeks, when every available vessel in the Navy was dispatched to the West Indies to protect our commerce, and while an appropriation was rushed through Congress to construct eight new steam sloops-of-war, nothing was done to put the *Susquehanna* in a condition to be sent to sea. Perhaps the Secretary of the Navy forgot that he had so fine a frigate lying in our quarantine, subject to his orders. But he has been reminded of the fact by Mayor TIEMANN, and at his suggestion has at last given orders for the stores of the ship to be landed and for her purification. It was quite time, for the hot weather will soon be upon us, and unless she is thoroughly disinfected, we may anticipate a small yellow-fever panic from her lying in the neighborhood. If the process of purifying her had been undertaken during the cool weather of the past three weeks, it might have been accomplished much more easily than it can be done now. But it is better late than never.

> The New-York *Times* editorially pronounces the vote of the Senate approving Mr. MASON'S resolutions against British aggressions, "under the circumstances, *peculiarly significant*." The Washington correspondent of the same paper telegraphs so as to appear simultaneously with the above, that
>
> "Mr. MASON'S resolutions were passed to-day in the Senate unanimously, *not because they were considered of the slightest importance*, but lest their failure to pass might be misconstrued by the British Government."
>
> We consider the correspondent's statement far more correct than the Editor's.—*New-York Tribune.*

The New-York *Tribune* is somewhat too astute for this world. There is no discrepancy between "the correspondent's statement and "the Editor's," except what exists in the imagination of that paper. It is precisely because the Senate passed the resolutions by a unanimous vote, as a marked assertion of a principle, and "not because they were considered of the slightest importance" as a means of checking the aggressive acts of the British cruisers, that the vote was "peculiarly significant." That vote evinces a determination on the part of the American people, without distinction of party, forever to deny and resist the right of search.

There are no dissentients in the Senate, or out of it, with the exception of the *Tribune* and one or two other journals.

SUNDAY NOISES.—The *Herald*, a day or two since, stated that the names of JAMES HARPER and R. M. HOE were appended to the memorial against crying newspapers in the streets on Sunday, without their authority. We are requested to state that this is untrue, and that no names were signed to that paper without the assent, either written or verbal, of the persons themselves.

We are somewhat surprised at the virulence with which this attempt to have quiet Sundays in our City is met by some of the Sunday newspapers. Without taking religious considerations into the case at all, we should suppose that all classes of the community would welcome one day's relief from the clamor and confusion of business life. For our own part, we should be very glad to see not only newsboys, but drivers of milk carts, bakers' boys, and all others abandon the useless and annoying habit of crying their wares on Sunday morning;—and if the Aldermen and other ultra observers of the Sabbath insist upon suppressing the Church bells, we should be quite inclined for the sake of quiet to concede that point also.

DECIDEDLY UNREASONABLE.—North Carolina, it seems, has had awarded to her, as her share of diplomatic plunder, a prize in the shape of the Sardinian Embassy, at which, it is stated, the North Carolinians flare up in a state of disappointment. They had looked for a full mission. But the insult has been pocketed by one of the ex Governors of the old North State. The dissatisfaction of North Carolina strikes us as in the highest degree unreasonable. New-York has got but one poor *Chargé*-ship, a gift of President PIERCE, and she has had but two full missions since Mr. VAN BUREN was sent by General JACKSON to London. Mr. BUCHANAN has given his diplomatic places to Philadelphia. In addition to Mr. REED in China, and Mr. DALLAS in London, he has given the very desirable place of *Chargé* to Naples to Mr. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER. North Carolina may consider herself well off in having the good fortune to secure the Mission to Sardinia.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, the most beautiful woman on the New-York stage, and a lady who in a short time has assumed a prominent position as the leading actress at the principal New-York Theatre, takes her benefit to-night. It is the first time Mrs. ALLEN has appealed to the public, and therefore peculiarly well fitted for that liberal demonstration which all gallant men will desire to make on such an occasion. The drama of the "Youthful Queen" will be produced for the event, followed by "Simpson & Co." and the "Lottery Ticket."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a very attractive *matinée* to day, consisting of two of the best acts of "Masaniello," with GAZZANIGA and all the principal artists. Mme. LAVIGNE will dance the "Tarantilla"—not Signor AMODIO, as previously announced, and Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing a Spanish character song called the "Orange Girl." The last item isalone worth the price of admission.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels give two farewell performances this afternoon and evening, at Niblo's Garden. "The Italian Brigands," "Mazulm" and the "Tight Rope" in the afternoon. "The Coopers," "La prima Donna" and "Mazulm" in the evening. These are positively the last appearances of these old and worthy favorites of the public.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The French Company at the Metropolitan Music Hall, prospers prodigiously. There was a large and appreciative audience last night, composed of equal numbers of French and Americans—to witness the performance of three amusing little pieces, and to attend the last appearance of Mlle. ELIZA PITRON. This lady played the principal *rôle* in *La Perdrix Rouge* with much quiet tact and humor, proving that she is a valuable *artiste* whose loss we may well lament. The piece is a well contrived vaudeville, and has, if we are not mistaken, been amplified by Mr. BAYLE BERNARD into a comedietta called the "Balance of Comfort." M. THIERRY, an admirable comic artist, played the part of the husband with infinite humor and lightness. Mlle. JULIETTE, a recent *débutante*, improves rapidly, and is already a most agreeable *artiste*. She was seen to advantage in the after-piece.

Mr. WIDDOWS, the lessee and director of this establishment, has concluded an engagement with M. ADONIS, the French magician, who will give a series of his famous "Soirées Magiques," commencing to-night. M. ADONIS is said to be master of some tricks never before witnessed in this country. The entertainment will conclude with a series of dissolving views. Admission 25 cents.

WESTERN LAND FRAUDS.

More Blood in the Body than Shows in the Face—Land Frauds in the Northwest—The Superior City Controversy—Preëmptions by Swedes and Indians.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

There are some interesting matters here besides what take place in Congress, and I propose from time to time to touch upon them. An expenditure of $60,000,000 per annum does not cover all the pickings and stealings that "prevail" in our hereabouts. Senator RICE did not tell all he knew about land-office operations, when he testified to the value of the Fort Snelling property. Nobody is better aware than he that the tract would be much better to cut up into town lots than Bayfield was when he bought it for a few cents an acre, and sold it for hundreds of dollars. If we could find out all that Senator BRIGHT knows of these matters, one could learn how to become a millionaire at very small expense of brains or labor. Indian treaties and land-office jobbing have made more men rich than care to tell of it—ask General CASS if this is not so.

Seeing a bushel-basket of papers in the Interior Department the other day, I was curious to know what the kernel might be to all that rind, and made inquiry in the premises. I was told that they *enveloped* the case of Superior City. I cast my eye over some of them, and noticed that an argument was filed on behalf of one of the parties by Mr. Senator BRIGHT—or rather with Senator BRIGHT'S indorsement. This whetted my desire of knowledge, and I ran my eye over the paper in question, which was from the pen of a Minnesota Judge, and was without exception the richest document I ever saw intended for a judicial or administrative tribunal. The substance of it was that the opinion of the Attorney-General CUSHING in the case was absurd, the adoption of his views by the Interior Department preposterous, and the action of the local Land office at Superior, in defining the *status* of certain half-breed Indians on the most abundant testimony, corrupt. It was clear enough that such a document required at least a senatorial indorsement to justify its reception. Nobody can suppose for a moment that Senator BRIGHT has any interest in the result of the case, or that he expected to influence the judgment of his friend, HENDRICKS, (Commissioner of the General Land office,) by appearing in it. That would be too strong an inference to draw from so meek a fact; and yet the malicious might suggest it as an apprehension.

From the printed argument of Senator BRIGHT'S friend, and from a private abstract of the testimony in the case, and a few items I have picked up in the Land Office, I think it will be in my power to indite an epistle that may excite some attention. At the Southwestern extremity of Lake Superior, there is a tract of land, which is expected some day to become the cite of a large city. Being aware of its great advantages for this purpose, a St. Paul speculator by the name of THOMPSON, and a Canadian operator by the name of STINSON, undertook to possess themselves of it as long ago as in the early part of General PIERCE'S administration, by vicarious preëmptions. In this plan they were assisted by some official gentlemen, who shared in the spoils, and patents were ground out in double-quick time, or certificates issued to Swedes and Indians for the benefit of this STINSON and THOMPSON, and their associate speculators.

In the Summer of 1854, this Mr. STINSON, headed a gang of Swedes and led them from Swede Lake, in the Territory of Minnesota, to Lake Superior, guiding them in person to the tracts he wished them to preempt. These men were ignorant of our language and of our laws, and were used by STINSON to "settle" their tracts, "prove up" their claims, and "convey" to him, the said STINSON, without knowing either the frauds they were practicing, or the rights which they might have secured to themselves if they had been acting in good faith. In the Land Office at Hudson, where these frauds were perpetrated, there was a notary public, who drew the deeds to STINSON, got the signatures of the Swedes to them and took the acknowledgments, immediately after the preëmption oath had been administered—the Swedes thinking the whole operation a part of the preëmption process. The terms were said to be $30 a month, and a bonus of $15 on the consummation of the bargain. The names of these Swedes were Aaron Peterson, Martin Larson, Peter Nelson, John Johnson, Sven Magnassan Lorenz Johnson, Peter Norell, Sven Larson, Andreas Senson, Johannes Helon, Johannes Peterson, and Peter Erickson. These "preëmptors," for their own benefit, all "proved up" at Hudson, and the very same day they made conveyances to STINSON. The same thing is true of another Swedish invasion that was made in the Summer of 1855. In that year three Swedes—Old Westerland, Andrew Walmart, and Israel Janssen—commenced their settlements June 11, proved up June 22, and conveyed to STINSON June 22—*eleven days* being sufficient for the whole operation. The records of the Land Office at Superior, and of the Register of Deeds of Douglas County, show these facts. They are well known in the General Land Office.

But Mr. STINSON did not operate through Swedes alone. He and his friend THOMPSON worked with half-breed Indians also. In March, 1854, he and THOMPSON followed up the Government Surveys with a gang of Chippewa half-breed Indians. The whole gang made preëmptions in Douglas County, under the guidance of THOMPSON and STINSON, who hired them at La Pointe, and covered a large portion of a township with their fraudulent preëmptions, which were proved up simultaneously, and simultaneously conveyed to the attorney of THOMPSON and STINSON. The names of all of this gang appear on the tract books in the Genera Land Office. These were Joseph Lamoureaux Joseph Defaut, Joseph Dennis, Joseph Gauthier, Francis Decoteau, John B. Goslin, George D. Morrison and Levi B. Coffee, all preëmptors for these land-sharks. There were three or four more half-breeds in the gang, who ran foul of some eight or ten American citizens who were seeking to save a slice of this Territory from Swedish and Indian preëmption, and lay out a town site there under the law. This was the origin of the Superior City controversy, which has been pending some three or four years in the various land offices, and which has accumulated the basket of papers which first drew my attention to a case of such interesting dimensions. The contest is nominally between three or four Chippewa half breeds claiming to preempt as "American citizens," and some six or eight real American citizens claiming some three hundred acres as a town site. But the Indians are not merely bogus citizens, they are bogus preemptors into the bargain, for they were the hired men of THOMPSON & STINSON.

Mr. CUSHING decided in this controversy, before it was so settled by the Dred Scott case, that a half-breed Indian, receiving annuities as such, recognized as a dependent of a tribe, and the beneficiary of treaty stipulations, could become a citizen of the United States only by some positive act of Federal legislation; that he could not, of his own volition, or by the laws of a State, change his condition from that of an Indian to that of a Federal citizen. Strange as it may seem, it appears that this part of the Dred Scott case is repudiated by Mr. Commissioner HENDRICKS, who thinks a *State* cannot make a Federal citizen of a man with a drop of negro blood in his veins, but that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may naturalize Indians, *ad libitum*, without [illegible] or judgment to sustain him.

I am curious to see how this controversy will be decided. The General Land Office upheld STINSON'S Swedish preëmption, on the ground that the frauds were discovered too late for the Commissioner to interfere. Whether or not STINSON has made any negro preëmptions does not appear. It was too cold at the end of the lake for negroes to flourish much. But now it is to be settled in a case where the attempted frauds have been seasonably discovered, whether or not a Canadian adventurer can preëmpt whole townships of the Public Lands by the agency of a gang of half-breed Indians, and procure patents for them when the facts are known to the Federal authorities.

Pay Men for Doing Jury Duty—A Serious Grievance.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old Juryman, I beg to say a few words, suggested by your article in to-day's paper, headed "Good men shirking duty."

Artisans, mechanics, and laboring men generally, will not serve on Juries, if they can avoid it, because *it costs them too much*. If you want men from these classes in the jury-box, you *must pay them for their time*, just as Jurors in other States are paid, and as the General Government pays its Jurors. These latter have intelligent juries, and "shirking" is not heard of.

The classes to which I refer contain as intelligent men as can be found, and they are more numerous in this City than merchants, property-holders, well-to-do people. With most of us, time is our only estate; rob us of time, and you take our living. We are paid either *by the day*, or so much *by the piece*, as it is called. Those paid by the day, when serving on Juries—though not usually summoned to appear at Court before 10 o'clock—yet must necessarily lose a whole day each day's attendance. Not one day in twenty can they make even *a quarter*. With those working by the piece, it is, in some cases, not quite so bad.

Now I have served on juries in different courts in this City for twelve years, from three (once only) to fifteen days (several times) each year, averaging ten and a half days per year—making one hundred and twenty-six days in all. When I first served, I was earning $2 85 per day; the last time, $4 17. My wages at the different times averaged $3 51½ per day, which for one hundred and twenty-six days, amounts to $442 89! To this should be added, for extra lunches, stage fare, and the usual contribution for the doormen the five or six times I happened to be on the Grand Jury, $4 50 per year more, making $54 for the twelve years, which is a total of $496 89, or upwards of $40 per year! In return for which, I have received as follows:

Juror's fees	$ 50
One supper, say	50
One stage ride	6¼
Total	$1 06¼
Leaving the handsome balance of	$495 82¾

Now, why should I pay this enormous tax, while the judges, the clerks, the officers, the lawyers—all are paid? Can you wonder that men join military and fire companies in order to "shirk" jury duty? In these latter one has to serve but a few years,—by good managing not more than two days per year,—and then is *forever exempt* from duty in either. Besides, an honorable ambition is incited; rewards may follow, pecuniary and otherwise. Excelling in them is often the cause of promotion elsewhere; and in certain contingencies your family may be benefited after your decease, by your having been a member.

But the poor juryman is a lifetime-slave to the caprice of the courts. After a man's name is once enrolled, death only can release him from yearly—often semi-yearly—calls to attend to other people's business at his own expense. No matter how poor a man may be, he cannot get excused unless he will stand up in open court, before a multitude, and swear that his family would suffer if he is taken from his avocation—too mortifying a position for most men. During my 12 years' service, I have been excused by a judge once, by a clerk of the Court once, and let off by foremen of Grand Juries three times, for one day at a time only. When I began to serve I hoped soon to be on a farm in the great West, and therefore took no pains to free myself from the irksome duty; but years have glided on, and now I am too old to offer myself as fireman or peace warrior. JUROR.

Note from Dr. La Croix.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you an article from the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of the 9th inst., which I trust will relieve me in the minds of your readers from being classed among a band of swindlers who have awakened the attention of the Post-Office Department to their disreputable acts, and as published in your issue of the 8th inst. The *Argus* says:

"This is injustice to a gentleman who has conducted business in this community for twenty years—a business which he claims, and which most people admit, to be legitimate. He denies using any *alias*, and maintains that all his transactions have been within the bounds justified by his profession. As a citizen he is generally respected for his personal worth, and we are assured that during the long period he has practiced here, no complaints of wrong or abuse have been made against him at the Post-Office or elsewhere."

Sergeant BERNEY has expressed his regret at the evident injustice done me, by his informants, and has taken steps to set the matter right with the Postmaster-General as well as the public.

Respectfully yours, M. B. LA CROIX.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, of Albama, whose sad fall and deposition from the ministry gave such pain to the whole Church, has been fully restored to his former position in the Presbyterian Church. He has been one of the most talented and eloquent men in all the South."

This paragraph, which I cut from the last number of the TIMES at hand, needs correction. Dr. HAMILTON "has" not "been fully restored to his former position in the Presbyterian Church." The Presbytery which deposed him from the ministry, and from membership in the Church, having received abundant evidence of his repentence, recently, on his own application, *restored him simply to the privileges of membership*—not to his former position in the ministry. From this he remains deposed. Yours truly,

ALABAMA.

City Items.

THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY of the New-York University held its annual meeting last evening. The Annual Address was delivered by the Rev. FRANCIS N. ZABRISKIE, a graduate of the University and of the Society, the subject of whose remarks—very interesting and forcibly enunciated—was "True Greatness." He did not consider NAPOLEON a great man. He was a strong man, a powerful man, but many a country churchyard contained the dust of those who were capable of great actions, which such a man as the little "Corporal" knew not of. There would be no greatness without goodness. Religion could alone fulfill the requisites of greatness. The selfish man could never be properly called a great man; as well call the shell-fish, which lives forever fixed to its native rock, great as such a one. The path to true greatness lies only through the quiet vales of piety and truth. At the close of the address the thanks of the Society were presented to the orator, and a copy of his speech requested for preservation in the archives of the Society. Mr. REDFIELD, in a humorous speech, urged the members of the Society to contribute to increase the number of volumes in the library, after which an adjournment for refreshments took place. Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. HORATIO N. VAIL, Mr. WM. R. MARTIN, BENJ. V. ABBOTT, W. W. STEPHENSON and others. The public exercises of the anniversary of this Society take place in the large chapel of the University on Monday, June 28, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SIGMA GAMMA.—The literary exercises of the Sigma Gamma Fraternity of the Medical Department of the University of New-York, took place on Wednesday evening, 16th. Chancellor FERRIS opened the exercises with prayer. Mr. S. SMITH, of Georgia, read an essay on Homœopathy. He attacked the system in a vigorous manner, and defended an article in the Constitution of the Fraternity, denying membership to believers in Hahneman's doctrines. Mr. D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, of New-York, delivered an oration on the duty of the medical student to be a citizen of the world. Dr. A. C. POST, Professor in the University, next addressed the Society, after which the meeting adjourned.

During the past week there has been no diminution in the attendance at the Fulton-street meeting. Nearly all the religious strangers attend the meeting. Facts concerning the state of religion in all parts of the land are duly communicated; and the old Dutch Church may well be called the "Spiritual Exchange of New-York." The voice of nearly all the distinguished Ministers and men in and around New-York, and all visitors, may be heard in this time-honored spot.

The appropriation for the Central Park, which has passed both Boards of the Common Council, has not yet been officially placed before the Mayor for his signature.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Excise Commissioners were to have met on Friday, but only Commissioner HASKETT was present. One license was granted.

☞ Governor WELLER has appointed CLINTON RICE, Esq., of the law firm of COOPER & RICE, to act as Commissioner for California in New-York.

Fire.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in the frame stable owned by MICHAEL FALLIHY, Fifty-third-street, near the Fourth-avenue. Before the flames could be extinguished, the building was destroyed. Damage, $500. No insurance.

The correspondent of an Eastern paper tells of the death of a Mr. Aben, in Clinton County, Iowa, caused by the breath of a "blow-snake." Mr. A. being a new settler, was entirely ignorant of the nature of the "blow snake," and seeing one he got close enough to strike it, when the snake suddenly raised itself up, and blew in its pursuer's face, causing Mr. Aben to inhale the breath of the animal, poisonous enough to cause the death of the unfortunate man in a short time.

The Disaster to the Steamer Pennsylvania.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—TWO HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED AND MISSING—NAMES OF KILLED, INJURED AND SAVED.

The St. Louis papers give fuller lists of the persons killed and wounded by the burning of the Mississippi steamer *Pennsylvania* on the 13th inst.:

The following is a list so far as yet ascertained:

LOST—Father Delcross, Mrs. Witt and daughter, Foster Hurst, N. & S. Bantscher and Dennis Corcorar, of New-Orleans; Joseph Pilan, of Texas; Mrs. Fulton, of St. Louis; E. Gleason, of New York; H. B. Nichols, of Texas; Mr. Lackey, of Mississippi; Mr. Seinter, John Sinkhorn, James Bowles, Jas. Burns, Wm. Woodford, all of Louisville; Lewis J. Black, E. Genoras and an English gentleman from Cuba, who has a sister living near Burlington, Iowa—20. All yet ascertained.

INJURED—H. Fisher, John Bloomfield, J. H. Campbell, Frank C. Jones, A. Batz, John Manny, Francis Pratt, of New-Orleans; Xavier Ranch and L. Vela, of the French Opera; Henry Clements, of St. Louis, third clerk, scalded; William Willis, of New-Jersey; Matt Kelly, of St. Louis; Samuel Marks, of Pa.; Chas. Stone, of Nashville; Daniel Keefe, of Keokuk; and Samuel Woods, Andrew Lindsey, of Cincinnati; Wm. Woods, Geo. Bolager, of Pittsburg; Isaac Webster, of Stark County, Ohio; Robert Brotherton, of Columbus, Ohio; Jas. McCormick, Capt. R. Backers, of New-York; Chas. Ashbrook, of St. Louis; Capt. J. W. Fairfield, of Boston; Henry Shultz, Matthew Commafeere, of St. Louis.

SAVED—Mrs. Fourrier, of the French Opera; Sister Caroline, and Sister Mary Ellen, of the New Orleans Convent; C. McCarthar, of New-Orleans; Isaac P. Tice, of Baltimore; Wm. Brotherton and son, of Ohio; H. A. Snead, of Virginia; J. P. Wooten, of Kentucky; A. L. Bartlett, wife and child, of New-York; A. Marks and wife, W. G. Mepham, wife and child, of St. Louis; R. R. Young, of Louisville; — Thompson, a railroad man, of New-York; John H. Creighton, of Springfield, Ohio; and Henry Eiter, of St. Louis.

Full particulars of this disaster are given in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th. That paper estimates the number of persons killed and missing at *two hundred*. Mr. W. G. MEPHAM, a passenger, makes the following statement:

The steamer *Pennsylvania* left New-Orleans on the 9th inst., with one hundred and twenty-five cabin passengers and one hundred and fifty-eight deckers. She afterwards took on board, at Baton Rouge, Natchez and Vicksburg, 62 passengers, and at Napoleon 10. There were 40 deck hands and firemen, 24 of the steward's crew, and 10 officers—making in all 450 souls.

Out of this number, 182 were rescued by a wood-boat, and about 70 others escaped in various ways. These numbers include the wounded and scalded. *About 200 are lost and missing.*

At about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., when the boat was about 70 miles below Memphis, she exploded four of her boilers, while under way. At the time of the explosion she was near 300 yards from shore. The cabin was torn to pieces forward of her wheel-houses. Very few of the passengers were out of their state-rooms at the time. The passengers in the after part of the cabin—men, women and children—rushed out, and the utmost confusion ensued among them, all supposing the boat was on fire, from the smoke and steam which came rushing through the cabin.

After close examination it was ascertained that the boat was not on fire, and the excitement was in some degree quelled.

After the explosion, the boat commenced drifting down with the current, and an anchor was thrown overboard for the purpose of checking the boat, for at that time we were of opinion that we could prevent the boat from taking fire. But the water being so deep, and the current so swift, the anchor dragged and the boat continued to drift down. As quickly as possible, Capt. KLINEFELTER and two or three of his men made an attempt to carry a line ashore by the yawl, but from the line being too short, or some other cause, they did not succeed. Without losing a moment's time the Captain ordered the yawl turned down stream to a Mr. HARRIS' wood yard, for the purpose of bringing an empty wood-boat, which was lying there, to the rescue. The boat was not supplied with oars, and it was an exceedingly difficult matter to accomplish this purpose, but by dint of skill and hard labor the Captain succeeded in getting it alongside.

In from three to five minutes from the time the wood-boat touched the steamer, it was discovered that the *Pennsylvania* was on fire.

The fire appeared to issue from about the after end of the boilers, and in one minute from the time of the alarm, the boat was wrapped in flames. Passengers and crew immediately rushed from the burning boat upon the wood-boat, and filled it as full as they could stand. Captain KLINEFELTER was the last man that jumped from the steamer to the wood-boat as it was being pushed off, with its living freight, from the burning boat. The most intense excitement prevailed on board the wood-boat, as we endeavored to propel it from the burning mass—as we had only a few boards in place of oars, and the crowd rendered it almost impossible to work them with success. But we finally succeeded in getting her bow turned out, so that the current struck her stern, and swung the wood-boat around, and by that means we cleared the burning boat, and she drifted by, but not until many of the passengers were severely scorched. By turning our backs, and with the aid of a few counterpanes and quilts which were saved, we screened ourselves from the heat as much as possible, and finally succeeded, after drifting one mile, in reaching an island or tow-head, called Ship Island, where the wood boat was made fast to some trees.

After shoving the wood-boat from the steamer there were a good many deck passengers seen rushing out with their trunks, boxes, &c., in the hope of saving their little stock of plunder, and by trying to save their effects, they lost their lives, for it was impossible for us to render them any assistance. I remember seeing one man and woman, who, from their appearance, were German emigrants, hanging to a line from the stern of the boat—the man holding the line with one hand and his chest with the other, and as the boat swung around they disappeared from view. They, doubtless, remained in this position until they were compelled, by the heat of the flames, to loose their hold, and drown. The cabin passengers, with the exception of one or two, behaved with great coolness and decision, and rendered one another every assistance in their power, but among the deck passengers the greatest excitement prevailed. It seemed that all they cared for was to save their plunder, throwing it over the guards into the wood-boat, not heeding where it fell. A number of the passengers in the wood-boat were bruised and injured by the falling of the trunks and boxes into the boat. From this disposition to save baggage, many of the deckers were lost, who would otherwise have saved their lives.

About 25 of the wounded escaped on the wood-boat, amongst them were the first mate, second engineer, two Frenchmen, late of the Theatre d'Orleans, Col. HARRIS, of Arkansas, badly scalded, and others very badly cut and bruised—mostly deck passengers. They suffered very much in consequence of there being no medical attendance to dress their wounds, and no means of procuring any for the space of two hours. But at length some neighboring planters, from the Arkansas shore, brought some linseed oil and liniment, which, with the aid of cotton taken from the quilts, gave some relief to the wounded. The scalded victims suffered much from the heat of the sun, as the whole country was overflowed, and we could not succeed in getting the boat to the main land, and in this condition we were obliged to remain under a broiling sun for fully eight hours. The women and children who were unhurt also suffered excessively from the heat of the sun and hunger. After remaining on the Island eight hours the steamer *Imperial*, bound down, came to our relief, and, after giving us a good dinner, put us on board of the *Kate Frisbee* and *Diana*, bound up. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of these boats for the kindness they extended to us.

The *Diana* being crowded with passengers, very few of us came up on her; the greater portion of our company going on the *Frisbee*, which the *Diana* left behind. It was the intention of the captain of the *Frisbee* when we left to try and save all he could, and pick up scattering passengers along the shore. The *Diana* brought up fifteen of the wounded to Memphis to be taken to the hospital. The passengers on the *Diana* raised a subscription of between two and three hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of the sufferers in Memphis. They also made up several purses for destitute women who were aboard. Altogether, they acted very magnanimously in the way of supplying the women and children, who were scantily dressed with garments.

Mrs. WITT, of St. Louis, who was lost, occupied with her daughter, Mrs. FULTON, room No. 8, in the gentlemen's cabin. Mrs. WITT was taken from the ruins just as the fire broke out, perfectly blind, and in a dying condition; by that time the woodboat had left the steamer, and a young man, who was endeavoring to rescue her, was compelled to jump overboard, and swim to the woodboat to save his own life. Mrs. FULTON was seen after the explosion. There was a man buried in the wreck who, from his expressions, must have been either a sugar or cotton Planter—as in his despair he said he had money, negroes, and a plantation, and would give all to save his life.

He was covered deeply in the ruins, and the fire coming on so rapidly it was impossible to rescue him.

At the time of the explosion, Capt. KLINEFELTER was in the barber-shop being shaved, and at the explosion, the barber says the Captain exclaimed, "Oh, my God! what is that?" He hurried out through the back door and climbed upon the hurricane roof, as all the forward part of the boat was blown to pieces. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Capt. KLINEFELTER for his daring and gallant conduct in endeavoring to save both life and property.

Nearly all the deck-hands were either killed or missing; first and second mates so badly injured as to render them helpless. First clerk, Mr. BLACK, and Mr. BROWN, pilot, both missing. The Captain had to assume the whole charge of the boat under the trying circumstances. Of the firemen on watch at the time of the explosion, only one was saved, and he stated to me that they had just hauled the coals from the ash-pan, and had neglected, in some measure, to replenish the fires. At that time the engineer came around, and called on them, saying, "Shove her up boys, for we are scarcely stemming the current;" and he states that they had scarcely put any wood into the fire-doors before the explosion occurred. By some miracle this man escaped with a slight scald in the back.

From the report of those engaged in trying to keep down the fire, barrels of turpentine or some other combustible liquid must have taken fire in the hold from the rapidity with which the flames enveloped the whole boat, so soon after the alarm of fire. If not for the timely aid of the wood-boat, or if it had been delayed five minutes, there would not have been fifty of us left to tell the tale.

A Mr. A. L. BARTLETT, of New-York, had $800 in gold in a small box in his trunk, but in the confusion the money was forgotten. Not a trunk or piece of clothing, save what they had on, was saved by any cabin passenger, and most of them were left without funds. Those who had money divided with those who had none, and all seemed perfectly satisfied to have escaped with their lives.

The wreck floated down about two and a half miles, and landed on the point of a tow-head, where it burned to the water's edge. All that could be seen of it, when we left, were some portions of the machinery and one of the boilers. When the river falls, the wreck will be left high and dry.

Interesting Libel Suit at Poughkeepsie.

A FOURTH OF JULY ORATION TREATING OF SLAVERY.

A libel suit of somewhat unusual interest has just been decided at Poughkeepsie. Suit was brought by Mr. M. SANFORD, against the Editor of the Dutchess *Democrat*, for a libel contained in an article in that journal, reflecting upon plaintiff for expressions employed in an Oration delivered by him at Red Hook on the Fourth of July, 1856. The history of the case is as follows: Mr. SANFORD was invited to deliver the Fourth of July Oration at Red Hook, in 1856, for a compensation of $25. The Oration was to be given in the church of the Rev. Dr. STRABEL. On arriving in the village, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagement, Mr. SANFORD was waited upon at his hotel by Dr. STRABEL, the pastor of the Church, and Mr. ELSEFFER, a lawyer, both of whom were Hard-Shell Democrats. These gentlemen informed the orator elect that a majority of the people of the place were of the Hard-Shell stripe, and intimated that care should be exercised in the delivery of the oration, in order that their prejudices might suffer no shock; in short, that it would be advisable to avoid strong allusions to the exciting topics of the day. Mr. SANFORD replied that it would be difficult to avoid the treatment of these subjects, and suggested that perhaps it would be better for him to return home. This, however, the gentlemen declined to accede to; and the oration was duly delivered. In the course of his speech the orator dwelt upon the Slavery question, and assumed decided Free-Soil ground. Great offence was given; the Committee of Arrangements refused to dine with Mr. SANFORD after the ceremonies were concluded, and finally neglected to pay him. Soon afterwards the Dutchess *Democrat* published a fierce criticism upon the oration, in the form of a communication, in the course of which occurred the following paragraphs, being the basis of this suit for libel:

"The orator of the day was again and again requested to make slight, if any, allusion to the political parties now existing among us; but that a proper reference to the difficulties now agitating the minds of the people, and the recommendation of a calmness, deliberation and prudence would be very proper. But no! he had only ascended the pulpit about five minutes, when he commenced a mean, virulent and contemptible abolition harangue, with its affiliated heresies, and treated his audience to Sharp's rifle-shooting, bloodshed, murders, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, had he or any other man a right, on such day, and under such circumstances, to go into a pulpit and deliver such an oration; *lead the storm of fanaticism, which aims to destroy whatever is venerable and good in the institutions of our country, mutilate the Constitution, and destroy the last vestige of liberty, human rights and self-government? Had he a right in a pulpit to endeavor to deceive by the grossest misrepresentations, and agitate a spirit of rebellion against the laws of the land; to discountenance every idea of compromise, thereby to dismember the Union? Had he a right to outrage every Christian feeling and sentiment of the heart, and instead of telling them, in a kind spirit, to endeavor to harmonize their views and feelings, to hate, shoot and destroy each other like barbarians?*"

The writer of the article continued:

"*The Orator desecrated the sacred desk by such an appeal; and became so odious to the whole audience as to be compelled to walk from the church to the hotel alone, and there dared not sit at a public dinner* provided for the occasion."

On the publication of this article, Mr. SANFORD sued the *Democrat* for libel. Two trials have been had. On the first, held before Judge EMMOTT, the Jury gave a verdict of $450 for plaintiff. The case was then appealed, taken before Justices STRONG, INGRAHAM and LOTT, at General Term, and the verdict was set aside. The second trial, just completed, was held before Judge BROWN. Mr. SANFORD was allowed to prove the general character of his speech, and showed that he had spent two hours, after his interview with Messrs. STRABEL and ELSEFFER, in reducing his speech to milder terms than those he had originally employed, and further, that he had no intention of giving offence. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. SANFORD himself. The counsel for defence was Judge DEAN, whose summing-up was very sharp on plaintiff, whom he denounced as a person "fit only for the feet to be wiped upon." The Court, in charging the Jury, dwelt largely upon the rights of the press, and leaned towards the side of defendant. The case was committed to the Jury at 7 P. M., and they were permitted to separate until the next morning. At 9 A. M. on the following day, they came into Court with a verdict for plaintiff of *three cents damages*. And so the case ended.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 19.

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II.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—The Experimental Trip.

III.—ENGLISH POLITICS—Letter from our London Correspondent.

IV.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letter from "Malakoff."

V.—FROM OUR GULF SQUADRON—Movements of the American War Steamers.

VI.—THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS—Important Orders from the British Admiral—The Searches Ended—Interview Between Lord Napier and Mr. Cass—Important Debate in the Senate.

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VIII.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

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XI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

XII.—FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Special Session of the Senate.

XIII.—SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets—Movements of Breadstuffs—Wool—Hay, &c.

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You will long repeat your folly.

☞ Yo, Heave O.
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Of the above styles. NOW SO MUCH WORN by the YOUNG GENTS of this City, in WHITE and BROWN colors, by the case
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☞ St. Vitus Dance.
W. J. M. FISH, of No. 67 Johnson st., Brooklyn, has an external and harmless remedy for this disease, that is a certain cure. References given to many influential families in New-York and Brooklyn, where cures have been effected.

☞ New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ Who are the Miserable?—Let the Dyspeptic, who suffer physically and mentally, answer. But though he has drunk the very dregs of suffering, relief exists in the OXYGENATED BITTERS. They are "a cure for all his woes."

☞ Zephyr Merino, Cotton and Silk Under-garments, custom made Shirts, all sizes, and every article in Men's Furnishing Goods, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. Shirts made to order.

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☞ Summer Under-Shirts, Drawers, and Men's Furnishing Goods of all kinds, wholesale or retail, at the old and popular stand, No. 61 Nassau-st.
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PURE AND UNADULTERATED
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Sold by the pound, (at 2½ cents,) and not by the loaf.
The undersigned, having now completed the erection of extensive buildings, which the unusual demand a short time since rendered necessary, is now prepared to supply the public with his Patent Machine Bread, to the extent of two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, or 62,500 pounds of Bread daily.
The demand for this Bread has hitherto kept constantly in advance of the supply; but, with the increased facilities for manufacturing, this will no longer be the case. Its superior cleanliness, whiteness, texture, form, sweetness and decided cheapness have been thoroughly tested and fully established.
Grocers, Milk Dépôts, and others, by addressing a line to the Manufactory, No. 56 Rutgers-st., will be promptly supplied.
Villages near the City, and accessible by railroads, are finding the use of this Bread greatly to their interest.
Allowance to dealers, as heretofore, 15 per cent.
Wheat, Twist, Family, Graham and Rye, 2½ cents per pound.
The price of Wheat Bread will be governed by that of family flour.
The undersigned contemplates shortly exhibiting his buildings, patent machinery, and all the processes in the manufacture of his unrivaled Bread, to the inspection and scrutiny of the public, of which due notice will be given.
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No. 78 West Broadway, No. 65 Roosevelt-st.
Private families, by sending their orders to the office as above, will be supplied through dealers in their neighborhood.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. PILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties, of the latest and most desirable patterns; Hosiery, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and Cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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☞ The Beaver Cassimere
Excites enthusiastic admiration.
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MARRIED

VAN RIPER—GAGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 17, by the Rev. John Dowling, JAMES H. VAN RIPER to KATE M., daughter of Capt Simeon Gage, of this City.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

BROWN—LAWTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. Saml. D. Alexander, J. E. BROWN, of Newark, N. J., to ANNA E., daughter of Abner Lawton, Esq., of this City.

SEAMAN—SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., SAMUEL C. SEAMAN to ANNA F., eldest daughter of Nelson Sherwood, Esq., all of this City.

MOORE—LEVERETT.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., ALEXANDER T. MOORE to FIDELIA W., daughter of the late John Leverett, all of this City.

TIMPSON—STURTEVANT.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. CHARLES W. TIMPSON, of New York, to Miss MARY STURTEVANT, of Brooklyn.

FOX—WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 16, at the Middle Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. OSMOND FOX, formerly of Joliet, Ill., to Miss JENNIE, eldest daughter of John White, Esq., of Brooklyn.

JENKINS—WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, ROBERT M. JENKINS to Miss EMILY LOUISA, daughter of S. Thomas Williams.

GRIFFITHS—ACKERMAN.—At Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wisconsin, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. J. J. Mitre, Mr. ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS, of this City, to Miss LAURA R., daughter of Abram Ackerman, Esq., of the former place.

ALLEN—LINSLEY.—In Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, June 9, by the Rev. George Thatcher, EDWARD C. ALLEN and SARAH H. LINSLEY, daughter of Randolph Linsley, Esq., of Meriden.

WOODWARD—LEGGETT.—At Middletown, N. Y., in the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, the Rev. John H. Leggett, Mr. E. A. WOODWARD to MARY BLEECKER, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

KNAPP—BURNHAM.—At Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. D. Fox, Mr. GEORGE T. H. KNAPP, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss SARAH Y., daughter of Wm. E. Burnham, of the former place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, June 18, GEORGE H., son of George W. and Frances E. Smith, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and members of the New-York Typographical Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 180 Orchard st.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, CHARLES G. EDWARDS, Esq., formerly of Selma, Alabama, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 33 West 31st-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

BEERS.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 18, JENNET BROOME, wife of Mr. Joseph D. Beers, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st inst., from the Church of the Annunciation, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FLENDER.—On Friday, June 18, after a short but severe illness, MARIAM FLENDER, relict of the late Thomas Flender, in the 78th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

POPPENHUSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 18, Mrs. BERTHA M. POPPENHUSEN, wife of C. Poppenhusen, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 163 Henry st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 17, ANN O'BRIEN, wife of James J. Johnston, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 66 Amity-st., near Hicks, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DRISCOLL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 18, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of Frank S. and Kate W. Driscoll.

STARK.—At Williamsburg, N. Y., on Friday, June 18, NATHAN STARK, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, corner 6th and South 4th sts.

SCOTT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, June 17, JOHN SCOTT, aged 66 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer NORTH STAR, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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Just examine the holes
Where the insects in cold weather cluster,
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Lest again in warm weather they muster.
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As a cat is allured by cold chowder,
So o'er Lyon's Pills
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late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATES of the late James M. Kernaghan, held in this office, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, our late associate and friend, JAMES M. KERNAGHAN, has been removed from his earthly labors, and called to that "bourne whence no traveler returns," therefore,

Resolved, That this affliction, which has come upon us with such startling suddenness and crushing weight, has removed from our midst one whose warm friendship, generous impulses and noble nature had endeared him to us all, and whose death has created a void in our circle which will be long felt and difficult to fill.

Resolved, That, while mourning our loss, we cannot but enjoy the melancholy pleasure of recording this our testimony in remembrance of his many virtues, his sterling character as a man, his high integrity, and the respect we cannot but feel for his memory.

Resolved, That we will in a body attend his funeral, to pay the last tribute of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary be presented to his widow, with the kind assurances of our sincere sympathy in her bereavement.

C. P. JOHNSON, Chairman.
J. R. VAN VECHTAN, Secretary.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established dépôt, No. 67 *WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

WANTED.—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES are wanted to complete a file: Numbers 3, 71, 81, 134, 158, 159, 198, 222, 235, 263, 271, 301, 320, 340, 431, 463, 474, 553, 716, 781, 808, 845, 916, 1007, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1027, 1057, 1086, 1087, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1128, 1146, 1148, 1158, 1164, 1176, 1214, 1219, 1225, 1238, 1240, 1299, 1492, 1511, 1527, 1533, 1544, 1560, 1616, 1676, 1682, 1700, 1793, 1919. Ten cents a copy will be paid for the whole or five cents a copy for any part of the above. Apply, or address FILE, at the *Times* office, Box No. 190.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW, who has four children, would like to give two beautiful girls, one of four and another of two years, to some respectable family who would treat them as their own. Call at No. 53 Suffolk-st. MRS. BURHAFF.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

A STEAM ENGINE OF THIRTY TO FORTY- horse power, and a stock of groceries wanted, by a Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, to pay wholly or in part in the stock of the Company. Address WARREN, Box No. 164 at this office.

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JULY 4, 1776.
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P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS — NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

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ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL CAPITAL to invest in a light and pleasant business, from which large profits will be realized, can learn of an excellent opportunity by calling at the Business Agency Office of D. H. SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st., on first floor.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR SALE very cheap, doing a good business; rent very low; location first-rate. Will be sold at half its value. Inquire at No. 320 Grand-st., New-York.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—TO ENERgetic business men, with a small capital this is a rare chance. Apply to GREELY & BROTHER, No. 44 Nassau-st., fourth floor.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY for sale. The leading one in a large city. Valued at about $5,000. To a satisfactory purchaser the terms would be made easy. Address Box No. 2,200, P. O.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing, and would have no objection to go to the country; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for three days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS, IN this City or Brooklyn; 4 years' City reference from their last places; one as cook and to do the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid or regular waitress; will do the work of a private family, at $6 each. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 150 7th-av., near 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LIGHT COLORED GIRL, FROM the island of Jamaica, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork, or assist in sewing; she would be glad to go out of town for the Summer; she may be seen at No. 21 East 25th-st., at the house of a lady with whom she has lived, and who is her reference as to character and capacity.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid, or fine washing and ironing, who is capable of doing either; no objection to going a short distance into the country; the best City reference can be given, at her present situation. Call at No. 21 Gramercy park, 20th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable English Protestant girls: one as professed cook and the other as chambermaid; both to do the washing and ironing; they bring six years' reference from their last place; apply for two days at No. 164 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 322 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in some good family as seamstress or nurse to one or two grown children; can cut and fit; is a neat shirt maker. Has the best of references. Apply two days at No. 129 East 20th st., near 3d-av. A place to travel preferred.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress; as seamstress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Call at No. 49 Christopher st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and do sewing, or would assist in chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country. Good recommendations given. Apply at No. 44 West 22d-st., at present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can show good City reference. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., between Mulberry and Crosby, second floor, back room.

WANTED—COOK'S SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to any part of the country. The best City reference. Can be seen at 128 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 7th av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED.—A SMALL GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to take care of children or assist in housework; is willing to make herself useful. Call at, or address, No. 203 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 338 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at her present place for this week, No. 91 Lexington-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, of refinement and intelligence, one that has recently met with a reverse of fortune, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as a housekeeper; would not object to go in the country in Summer; the best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. M. D., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTABLE young Englishwoman would be happy to meet with a situation as Nursery Governess or companion to an elderly lady, or to wait on a lady. She has been accustomed to teaching and understands dressmaking and hairdressing. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply to No. 7 St. Felix-st., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE places in either city or country. He is a careful hand over horses and willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or taking charge of cattle and poultry. His wife is a good, thorough servant, fully understands housework, both having experience in this country; are fully satisfied that they will suit any person requiring their services. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, a Scotchman, is desirous to obtain a situation as salesman or assistant book-keeper in some mercantile establishment; has a thorough knowledge of the hardware business. The highest testimonials as to character will be given. Any communication addressed C. A., Box No. 113, *Times* office, will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. P., care of Mr. Killard, No. 129 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family; has got the highest recommendations from his former employers. No objection to the country, and is an excellent gardener. Call on or address D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business well; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 3 University place second door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart, or wagon, or attend a team; is well experienced in farming, and in the care of horses, for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good and careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of reference given. Address R. C., No. 333 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to make himself useful. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or to drive a horse and cart, or would work on a farm or assist in a garden; would be found willing and obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living; can give good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN IN A SHOE or any other store; he has been 1½ years in a shoe store. Address E. H., Box No. 134, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN who is well acquainted with the boot and shoe manufactures in New-York City and vicinity. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 221 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COPYIST OR AMANUENSIS, TO travel with the advertiser. Address, confidentially, C. G. O., Box 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GERMAN, UNDERSTANDING THE English language, is wanting employment in a furniture store. Apply at No. 166 Houston-st., for 3 days.

TWO HAT-CURLERS WANTED — BEtween this and the 1st of July. Address
E. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. (l'Etat du Missouri preféré ou le Mississippi.) Salaire entre deux [illegible] cois cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., employers can make their selection from a large number of well-recommended servants, whose characters and abilities have been carefully investigated. More than two hundred of such are in daily attendance. N. B.—The Servants' Institute was founded in 1849, and is in no way connected with any other assuming its title.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—THE BROTHERS OF Union Lodge, No. 40, of F. A. M., Danbury Conn., will celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. The fraternity generally are cordially invited to attend. A special train will leave Norwalk for Danbury on the arrival of the New York and New-Haven trains.
Excursion tickets on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812— Will meet at No. 4 City Hall-place, next to the corner of Chambers st., on SUNDAY, June 20, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service, in a body, at the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts. Let every veteran be present—all are invited. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.—SUPPER AT the Lafarge House, FRIDAY, June 25, at 8. Members can procure tickets at the Historical Society Rooms, 2d av., corner of 11th st.; Howe's Bakery, No. 432 Broadway, and of WM. H. L. BARNES, No. 61 Wall-st. By order of Central Executive Committee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL.
NOSTRAND HOUSE,
SANDS' POINT, (L. I.)

This hotel, first favorably made known to the public last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point" which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City, (25 miles,) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer *Croton* leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning, lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor. D. K. FREEMAN, Superintendent. Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post-Office, L. I.

MOUNTAIN AIR, FRESH FRUIT,
PURE MILK,
EXPRESS TRAIN, COUNTRY BOARD.
Summer board in Morristown, in a private family, one hour and twenty-five minutes from the City by Express train. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, Morristown.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY.
Railroad cars now convey visitors close to the two good hotels there, in an hour from the Central Dépôt in Utica, and the picturesque scenery of this place delights every one. The greatest travelers consider its beauties almost unrivaled of the kind in any country.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS— Opposite the celebrated Congress Spring and Park—is open from the 1st June until the 1st of October. This Hotel is justly ranked as a first class house at Saratoga, and the public, who are seeking either pleasure or health, will find the Union all that is desired. Grounds beautifully laid out, fine promenades, and the establishment replete throughout with every convenience. The Porters of this house are paid by the Proprietors, and are not allowed to charge for their services. The Proprietors will take every care to promote the happiness and comfort of the guests who may favor them with their patronage. Our tables will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. To those sojourning at the Springs for medical benefit of the water, every attention will be paid. The Proprietors pledge themselves to exert all their means to make their house agreeable to the public.
PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARDERS SAVE ONE HALF expense, a short distance inland, and visit where they desire, at the beautiful establishment formerly occupied by North Am. Phalanx. All its domestic, agricultural, dairy and other facilities for comfort and enjoyment are available. Hall, with music for recreation without charge. Shady out-grounds with lake; fine sea breeze; free from ague and mosquitoes, and very healthy generally. No bar, or its consequences. Free from fashionable formalities. Board $4 50 to $6, according to room and duration of visit. Accessible by Redbank and Keyport boats at various hours daily, and Amboy and Freehold Railroad from Philadelphia. References: R. R. MANNING, No. 54 Cortlandt st.; LAW & BOYD, No. 68 East Broadway; Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy, Broadway. Address or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx, New-Jersey.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW-YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs,) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the traveling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely refitted, repaired and improved, and will be kept with the entire view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests.

Mr. Sherill will remain at the House during the season, and all letters addressed to him or the proprietor will receive prompt attention. WM. D. FIELD, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.
ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD ON CITY ISLAND, 18 miles from New-York, on Long Island Sound. A few families can obtain large airy rooms, with good board, fine bathing and fishing. The steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHERS, No. 13 Bowery, or of WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South st., or of the Captain of the *Island City*.

BOARDING.—GOOD, PLAIN, GENTEEL BOARD offered at Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.; the location is healthy, elevated, surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful scenery, situated on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, very near the depot; communication with the city twice a day; board $3 50 per week; washing extra. Address Mrs. W. A. BULL, Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.

SUMMER BOARDING.—BOARD MAY BE OBtained in a private family, having pleasant grounds, in the beautiful village of Freehold, N. J. Terms moderate. Reference, J. S. YARD, editor *Monmouth Democrat*, Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. CARLETON, No. 127 Fulton-st., and No. 868 Broadway, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.— Easy of access to and from this City, for a gentleman, wife, child, (2 years old,) and nurse. Good plain board will be expected. Terms must be moderate and location healthy. Address, with references, and full particulars as to rooms, price, &c., M. C. M., Box No. 446, Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING AT RED BANK, with a respectable English family; can accommodate about six; a family preferred; house close to landing; vegetable garden; no fever and ague, nor mosquitoes; sea water bathing, fishing; a cow will be kept, &c. Place celebrated for salubrity; distance 25 miles; boat 25 cents. Address HOME, box No. 3098, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON.—THE SUBscriber has a large double house pleasantly located at Milton, Ulster County, New-York, about 3 minutes' walk from the landing. Steamboats stop twice a day each way, to and from New-York. Parties wanting board and the comforts of a pleasant home, apply to
MRS. MUIR, Milton, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INdividuals, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, three hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st., or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A FINE FARM mansion, at New-Paltz, on the Hudson River; fine fruit, shade, vegetables, &c. For further particulars, address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, or SMITH & BOYD, at the office of the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. —A private family residing near the City on the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat and cars, can accommodate 8 persons with board for the Summer; location delightful and healthy. Address CHARLES WESLEY, Box No. 146 *Times* office.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.— The proprietor will open the above house on the 29th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family at Danbury, Conn. For particulars, address WM. M. C., Box 19, Post-Office, Danbury.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

INSTRUCTION

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.

Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.

The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.

Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Lewis E. Hargous,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Baughwout,
Mr. Fred L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., }
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open all Summer to prepare gentlemen practically for Fall business. Pupils who enter now will have extra advantages, at reduced terms. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Regular terms, $25. Business writing, only $5.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M. (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS

TO TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND well qualified teacher, capable of taking charge of a Select School, may secure a situation, with remunerating terms, by inquiring of J. D. LEE, Clerk of steamer *Thomas Hunt*, Pier No. 26 North River, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE charge and instruction of children, is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess to teach the English branches and French. Address G. S., Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between COLES & THORN is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by OSCAR COLES.
OSCAR COLES,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1858. ALFRED F. THORN.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing near Washington-square having more room than they require, would take a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, to board, with all the comforts of a home; house has all the modern improvements, and very pleasantly situated. Address T. B., Box No. 2,447 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN the most healthy part of Harlem, wishes to take one or two small children to board, where they will receive all the comforts of a home. Good references given and required. Address A. F., care of C. A. Decker, No. 12 James slip.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with cool pleasant rooms by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms very moderate. Five minutes walk from Wall or Fulton ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without partial board, in a private family; suitable for a middle aged gentleman; private table if desired; references given and required, at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be pleasantly situated in a small private family for board, by applying to No. 47 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two young men; also, two young ladies. Inquire at No. 144 Orchard-st., corner of Rivington.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single ladies can be accommodated with a room with breakfast and tea, by a small family, at 192 6th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH or without partial board, at No. 167 East 21st-st., in a quiet Christian family.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, parlor and bedroom, connected, in a private family. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. The most respectable references required. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and dinner on Sunday. The location is pleasant, and but from five to ten minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 94 Carroll-st., two doors from Henry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD, PLEASant rooms, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, and in a small family, can be obtained in the vicinity of Fort Green and Fulton-av. References exchanged. Address W., Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and a delightful situation, convenient to Wall-st. Ferry, by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with partial board at No. 73 State-st., very convenient to Atlantic or Wall-st. ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, OR room and bed-room to let, furnished with board to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 164 West 2[illegible]th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick st.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and wife, can procure a handsome back parlor, with board, in a delightful location near the Heights, and three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry or a suite of rooms on second floor, if preferred. Address L. W., Box No. 144, *Times* Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms, in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, and in a central location; stage route passing the door. Terms very low. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., near Greene-st., the second street west of Broadway.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen. All attention given to cleanliness and comfort. Inquire at No. 113 Forsyth st. References required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST IN some Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York City or Brooklyn. Salary not an object. Address P., Box No. 103, Williamsburg Post Office, L. I.

MR. M. MARBLE, TEACHER OF THE piano-forte, will give lessons in New-York and vicinity; also, in Rye. Terms $10 for twelve lessons. Address at Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS. —One Bacon & Raven, one L. Gilbert, one Pethick & Girbin, and one Dieudonne & Bladel, (German,) all in rosewood cases, in good condition, and will be sold very low. Also an elegant new piano, all round corners, carved legs and inlaid name board, (with two years' guarantee) at a great sacrifice. Agency of Jacob Chickering's pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, (new style,) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the PIANO BAZAAR; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the BAZAAR; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale go to the BAZAAR; if you have a piano that wants REPAIRING, REGULATING or TUNING, by an experienced workman, go to the PIANO BAZAAR, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT.
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FAMILY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their piano forte, will dispose of it for less than $200; a magnificent 7-octave, rosewood case; iron frame for strength. Original price $350; fully warranted; been used three months; best city makers. Apply at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect and unequaled in tone. Apply to No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THIS AND FOLLOWING days, at the store No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., without reserve the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods late the property of G. B. WILLIAMS & Co., by order of the assignees, consisting of an assortment of merchandise suitable for Broadway purchasers. Sales commence daily 10 o'clock.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ABOUT $11,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.—The undersigned will sell at public auction on MONDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, without regard to weather, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over 500 lots of rich carved, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, in perfect order, comprising carved solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade and silk plush, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and music cabinet, splendid pier and mantel mirrors, Turkish lounges and reception chairs in brocade and medallion reps, marble-top etageres, with mirror doors, escritoires, marble top centre, sofa and pier tables, Italian cottage chairs, beautiful Brussels carpets, French shades, heavy lace curtains, bronze chandeliers &c., superb paintings on canvas and glass, Parian statuettes and magnificent vases, elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, armories with plate doors, dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble-top washstands and commodes, China toilet sets, hair mattresses and bedding, solid oak dining room furniture, bronze clocks, extension table, dining chairs, marble-top sideboard, rich French and India China, silver ware, cut glass, cutlery, with everything relating to complete dining arrangements. N. B.—Catalogues will be ready at the house on sale morning, and reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.
W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.— T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday) all the elegant furniture contained in the brown-stone house No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting in part as follows: Splendid pearl inlaid piano-forte, full 7-octave; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered with satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm-chairs, oil paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled-hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also, three solid rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, with mirrors; marble top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets rocking and arm-chairs spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid oak extension table, walnut dining table, French China tea set, table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as spoons, forks, casters, ladles, dinner and tea plates, &c.; also cane seat chairs, carpets, hall hat-stand, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, June 19 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites, in brocatel; mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany chairs, carved in hair-cloth; mahogany marble-top pier tables, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, oak extension dining-table, large gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, lounges and sofas, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, black walnut do., kitchen furniture, &c. At 12 o'clock 15 Patent Philadelphia Refrigerators, in good order.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatelle; marble top centre and loo tables, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann st., New York. A coal yard in Bridge st., Brooklyn. A factory, wharf, and several stores and dwellings in Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, outhouses, and six acres of land on Passaic River, (east bank,) within a few rods of the Turnpike Bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; with all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TURK, No. 164 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE AND A HALF lots; grapes, fruit, and suitable for a genteel family; north side of 54th st., 200 feet east of 10th av., New-York. Rent $280. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 199 EAST 23d st.; four rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and two rooms on the third floor. Gas, bath, range, &c. Rent, $300. Inquire of F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* office, No. 134 Nassau st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED two-story dwelling-house on High street Newark, N. J., lately occupied by Mr. Anselm Fromaget, with about three acres of land attached. The garden is well stocked with fruit, including several hundred grape vines. There is a fine well of water and cistern at the door. This property commands a view of Staten Island and the bay and New York City, and is one of the most healthy and desirable situations in the city; and being within a few minutes' walk of Chestnut-st. Dépôt, renders it a convenient residence for persons doing business in New-York or Newark. Possession immediately. Rent $275 per annum. Apply to M. L. WARD & CO., No. 154 Market-st., Newark.

NEW HOUSES TO LET IN NINETEENTH st., between 1st and 2d avs., three stories, high stoops, gas, bath room, water closets, range, &c., &c. 16 rooms, well arranged and convenient; house, 20 by 50 feet; lot, half the block. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st av., corner of 8th-st., or No. 10 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THREE months, a genteelly furnished house, (including glass and china,) situate on 24th-st., near 4th-av. It has a fine large yard attached, full of choice flowers. To a good tenant, it will be let on very reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR LEASE—Situated in the city of New-Brunswick, on the west side of Neilson-st., and within sixty yards of the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt. The lot is 168 feet deep, and 50 front and rear; the main building 32 feet front, by 68 deep; three stories high. The rear building is of brick, one story high 50 feet front and forty deep, both buildings covered with tin; built for an elastic carpet and car-head lining factory. Apply by letter to R. A. DE RUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEX. MOORE, corner Church and Neilson sts.

COUNTRY STORE PROPERTY TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.—An old established country store, with double house, barn, 5 acres of good land, laid out in garden, orchard and pasture, to sell or exchange for City property. The property is located in Redding, Conn., has been owned and occupied by the present owners for the last 25 years, but owing to changing business, now want to sell or exchange. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIfice price, one 3-story basement and under-cellar brick house, nearly new, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c., all in modern style, No. 94 Nevins st., between Pacific and Atlantic sts. Price $3,900. Terms accommodating. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 65 Warren-st., New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

TENTH WARD—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE —No. 89½ Hester st., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to T. STUYVESANT, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND ON the northeast corner of 6th av. and 28th-st., by
HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH A SMALL family—comprising himself, wife and two children—wishes to rent part of a house, with some respectable American family, in a pleasant, quiet street in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Atlantic st. Ferry. Would prefer second floor, if conveniently arranged. Address G. C., Box No. 2,895 Post-Office, New York, with description of house, locality, price, &c. References exchanged.

SPORTING.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—PLEASure-boats, sail and fancy boats of all lengths and styles, as well as ships' boats, can be found at INGERSOLL'S immense establishment. Over 150 boats on hand. No. 250 South-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW.
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY MANSION OF THE late Garret Green, deceased, situated in Elizabeth, N. J., with about 17 acres of land under high cultivation, great variety of grafted fruit trees, among which are 150 pear trees, shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; superior garden, all the beds bordered with box-wood and arbor vitæ; strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and other garden fruits in great abundance. The situation is the highest and healthiest portion of the town. The house is 26x36 with an extension of 28x50 erected in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements. The first and second floors contain 15 rooms (large) and numerous pantries, closets, store rooms and bath room, with hot and cold water. 6 rooms in attic; house warmed throughout with best hot-air furnace. Marble mantels and marble wash-stands, with water introduced on all the floors. A good cemented cellar under the whole house. Range in kitchen; copper boiler, sinks, &c. Out-buildings in good order, and consist of a large barn, two carriage houses, crib poultry house, gardener's cottage, shop and ice-house, (well filled.) Distance one hour from New-York, per boat or rail. Commutation $55 per year. For further particulars, apply to ED. GREEN, Executor, corner Horatio and West sts.; or to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 158 Fulton-st., Sun Building, or at his Real estate Office, Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, the homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts, barns, wagon-house, ice-house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet, beauty and healthfulness; has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce building, No. 31 Nassau-st., or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Within 5 minutes' walk of the new Station, at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown; land bordering on the river; about ten acres highly improved; house large and well shaded; hot and cold water throughout; there are about 2,000 fruit trees and vines of choicest kinds; the view on the river is unsurpassed; immediate possession may be had; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for 5 or 10 years if desired. Also, a country seat to let at Hyde Park, within a quarter of a mile of the dépôt, including eight acres of land with fine view of the Hudson. Inquire of W. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st., or the Rev. J. B. WAKELEE, No. 29 Grove-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late James Robinson, Esq., situated in Flatbush, L. I., west side of Flatbush-plank-road, about two miles from the terminus of Flatbush-avenue, next to the property formerly occupied by Mrs Johnson, now the residence of Mr Fox, consisting of twenty-five acres of land, with dwelling, outhouses, &c. The place abounds in fruit has a fine apple orchard, and the whole of the ground is available for agricultural purposes. Inquire of E. D. BROWN, No. 153 Bowery, or CHRISTOPHER KEYES, No. 329 2d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Hempstead, L. I. House contains 11 rooms, small conservatory attached, ice-house, filled; large barn, &c.; a beautiful stream of pure water runs through the grounds; situation retired, perfectly healthy, roads good, one hour's drive from Rockaway Pavilion, Flushing and Glen Cove; 17 miles from Fulton Ferry by plank-road. Price, with 5 acres of land, $3,500. Access by railroad, quick and frequent; also by stages; situated on the road from the Court-House to Rear Rockaway, half a mile from Hempstead Plank road. Apply to GEORGE HALL, at the Counselor's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE pleasantly situated on the Boston Post Road, near Eastchester village, two miles from Mount Vernon station, New Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from the City Hall, consisting of about four city lots, with a neat cottage containing seven rooms, a good barn, with three stalls, a good rockaway wagon, boat, (good fishing) garden implements, &c. There is an abundance of cherries, currants, grapes, strawberries, &c., vegetable garden all made and water excellent. Price for the whole $1,600. Apply at 68 Merchants' Exchange, Wall and William sts.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Far Rockaway, L. I., about 2 miles from the Pavilion, on the Rockaway Turnpike, near the toll gate, a new two-story and basement house, in modern style and in fine order, with about 30 acres of first-rate land, divided into arable, wood and pastures. A first-rate chance for a gentleman, farmer or gardener. It will be sold cheap and terms easy. Possession when desired. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. HALL, room No. 6 *Times* Building, or to W. H. McKINNEY, 200 South-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT—AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR sale or exchange containing about four acres, with dwelling and out-buildings situated near the road to South Orange, on an elevation overlooking a beautiful landscape of twelve miles, including New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Bay. The lawn is tastefully laid out and shaded with large cherry and pear trees, grape vines and small fruit bushes in abundance. Inquire at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway.
GEO. B. GRANNISS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—Located 1½ miles from the ferry; fine bay view, large house, with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground, handsomely laid out with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Price $6,000, or would be let at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to
CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—WITH IMMEdiate possession. A pleasant, retired and quiet country residence, within five minutes' walk of the station. Quantity of land, about two acres, with a good river-view. There is besides fruit trees, a grove of forest trees covering half an acre, with the Andre Brook running through it, making a cool and delightful retreat in Summer. Price, $6,500, $2,000 cash; no incumbrance. Apply to S. N THOMAS or C. LAMOREUX, Tarrytown.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence, situated within the limits of the City of New-Brunswick, and near Raritan Landing. The house is 45 feet front by 40 deep; the grounds contain about eleven acres; an excellent garden, fruit, &c. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity and healthfulness. Apply by letter to R. A. DeRUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEXANDER MOORE, corner Church and Neilson-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE and four acres of land on the Hudson River Railroad, 9 miles from the City, on high ground, healthy place fine old shade trees fruit and vegetables, stream of water running through the place, pond, all necessary outbuildings. Will be sold on favorable terms or exchanged for good City property, or a place on the North or East River. Immediate possession. Apply at No. 228 5th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit dépôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the dépôt; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office Stamford.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT TARRYTOWN, furnished or unfurnished, with carriage house or without, a dwelling of 12 rooms, with nearly ¾ acre of ground, laid out with shrubbery, &c., five minutes' ride from dépôt. Inquire of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or CHAS. H. LYON, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A RESIDENCE AT Westport, Conn., recently occupied by S. MOULTON, Esq. About one acre of land, and plenty of fruit. Rent to April 1, 1859, $125. Inquire of A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., FOUR MILES from New-York, three genteel houses; rents from $150 to $350; communication by steamboat or stage. Apply to G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living spings. Sea-bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Ontario County, situated about one mile from the centre of Canandaigua containing 153 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, and in perfect order. House built of brick, in modern style, situated in a splendid grove of 4 acres; out-buildings large and numerous; fine grafted fruit, and everything necessary to a first class residence; commanding a fine view of Canandaigua Lake, and is one of the most desirable places in the State of New-York. The crops are all in, and promise an abundant yield. For full particulars, inquire of GALEN TERRY, No. 121 West 45th-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT A great bargain and on easy terms, convenient to New-York by railroad or steamboat, consisting of 180 acres of superior tillable and 20 acres of good timber lands, with a living stream of water bordering its whole length. The farm is now under corn, oats and grass, all looking first rate. The improvements are modern, extensive and complete. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st., or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.
Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Auttman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other
MOWING MACHINES.
Dépôt in New-York.
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES 260 AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

Authorised Capital		$5,000,000 00
Cash Capital paid in by Stockholders		1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund, represented by scrip		500,000 00
Assets on hand this date		2,276,000 00
Marine Premiums and Interest received for the year		$2,814,628 58
DEDUCT:		
Premiums on risks not terminated	$320,150 99	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance, Expenses &c	493,947 16	
Losses adjusted and paid	1,337,088 88	—2,151,187 03
Leaving net earnings of the year		$663,441 55

This Company writes Marine and Inland Risks only, and returns THREE-QUARTERS OF THE PROFITS TO ITS CUSTOMERS at the end of each fiscal year, agreeably to the charter. The profits of its two years' existence have yielded a return of 40 per cent. to customers in Scrip; 47 per cent to stockholders, in Cash; accumulating in the meantime a SURPLUS FUND OF $500,000; which, added to its cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, paid in by Stockholders, renders its policy unquestionably secure.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES F. COX, }
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary,

OFFICE, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is $3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c..of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to 33,623,564

More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is 70,000

Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,

Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gasconade Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1876. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund." and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, }
ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858. }

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent, per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan" and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 10 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.

EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., }
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New York.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st.

WOODRUFF & CO.

FINANCIAL.

WM. J. BELL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 37 Exchange place,
Resumed their business on the 1st inst.

JOHN CATLIN, having been elected President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, retires from the copartnership, and the firm continues to transact a general Banking and Stock Commission business, under the same name and style.

JUNE 18, 1858.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST.
Coupons payable June and December.
For sale by WM. & JOHN O. BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

$10,000—$7,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,600, $1,500 and $1,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY. APPLY to the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Illinois Central Rights of 1861, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville }
and Ashtabula Railroad Co. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July, next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,

GEO B. ELY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall st., June 17, 1858.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $100,000.

This Company having withdrawn from the Associated Insurance Companies, is prepared to receive applications for Fire and Inland Navigation Risks on the most favorable terms.

Dealers are notified that the scrip issued for the last four years, amounting to 105½ per cent., is ready for delivery, and interest annually on the same is payable in cash, on demand.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

BANK NOTICES

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, July 1, prox. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit, of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH, }
HENRY LEDYARD, }
SHUBAEL CONANT, } Commissioners.
ALEXANDER D. FRASER, }
WILLIAM R. NOYES. }

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School, No. 49, in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, } School Officers
JOHN KENNARD, } of the
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } IXth Ward.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received until the 22d June, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Harlem River, caused by McComb's Dam. The plans and specifications of the mode of doing the work may be seen at McComb's Dam after the 14th instant.

All proposals must be in writing, stating the price for the whole work, and specifying the time within which it will be done. They are to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer, and left at the office of R. F. CARMAN, Esq., No. 1,088 Broadway, New-York.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposition which they may deem not for the interest of the Counties of New York and Westchester to accept.

By order of the Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River and building a free bridge over the same.

EDWARD H. TRACY.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN MASON, } Building Committee of
SAML. GILLIS, } the XIth Ward Board
WM. CUMMINGS } of School Officers.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPerly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Macrey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on behalf
THOMAS WHITE, } of School Officers of
WILLIAM CANTWELL, } the VIth Ward.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."

DANIEL SLOTE, }
GEO. H. CLARK, } Committee.
JACOB RAYNOR, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, 19th June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for Painting Ward School No. 40, in said Ward, in accordance with specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. NEILSON, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 21st inst., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers st., (basement,) to consider the following Assessment lists, viz: Regulating, grading and flagging curb and gutter in 6th av., between 54th and 59th-sts.; sewer in 42d-st., from near 6th-av. to 8th-av.; sewer in 13th-st., from University-place to and through Broadway to 12th-st.; paving Lexington-av. with block pavement, from 34th to 42d-sts. Owners of property, assessed for any of the above improvements, are particularly notified to appear before the Committee.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee
THOS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR. } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of leasing, at public auction, the slip between Piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

All parties interested are requested to attend.

MICHAEL MURRAY, }
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee.
E. H. REED. }

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat, June 19	WEDNESDAY....July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat, July 3	WEDNESDAY....July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL........July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT....Aug. 7	Sept 4.	Sept 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30; Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.

A steamer will start from the Company's wharf at Jersey City with the passengers, at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

The PERSIA will sail July 7.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed on Saturday, June 26. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot. NOTICE.—The NASHVILLE will commence receiving freight on Monday. The steamship MARION, Capt. WM FOSTER, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship BUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer
ALICE PRICE,
JOHN BORDAN Commander,
will run as follows, from Robinson st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 18, 7½ A. M.	Friday, June 18, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, June 19, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 19, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, June 20, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, June 20, 2½ P. M.
Monday, June 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 22, 10½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 22, 2½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Long Branch direct.

Stages for Squam and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½. and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York at 8 A. M., foot of Murray-st., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1½ o'clock.

MORNING BOAT.—EVERY DAY, AT 7 o'clock, SUNDAY included, the new and fast sailing steamer GEO. T. STANLEY, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK, from the foot of Robinson st., landing at Hylers, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—stopping at Amos-st. each way. N. B.—This is the only Sunday boat.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents.

JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos' st) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 2 North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID AND FAVORITE pleasure barge IRENE may be chartered by Sunday Schools, Pic-nic parties, Clubs &c., for excursions by sun or moonlight. Apply on board to the Captain, at Wetmore's Wharf, foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets Tea Sets, &c. GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858, Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East should procure APPLETON'S GUIDE. It contains through routes, illustrated with maps, a large General Map, a Time Indicator and late Time Tables, &c. Price 25c. For sale by booksellers, news agents, and boys in the cars all over the United States.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

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SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No 455 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE

BLACK-WALNUT AND IMITATION ROSEwood cottage bedsteads, a beautiful selection of entirely new styles, prices $4 and upwards; children's bedsteads, of new designs, unequaled in this City; mattresses made to order, altered and repaired, and for sale, very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; LEAVENWORTH, New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANDFORD, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

Summer Medicine

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Retail Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

MEDICAL.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

Let the afflicted read and learn that a perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, loss of sleep, loss of memory, energy and muscular power, puny growth, wasting away, and a want of confidence in themselves, fainting fits, convulsive tremblings, impotence and disgust of life. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life; if you are wise, you will go and consult the ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSICIAN at his private residence,

No. 57 West 27th st., New-York.

Between 6th and 7th avs. At home from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. All communications and interviews strictly private and confidential.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year every one would feel a benefit from this purifying medicine. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion and improves the appetite; its alterative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virtue by which disease is fostered.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

MIDWIFE NOTICE.—MRS. ELLEN HOGAN wishes to inform the ladies of New-York that she has arrived from Savannah, where she has practiced for the last 11 years. She presents letters from some of the most prominent physicians and ladies in that city. She has her diploma from the Lying-in Hospital, Great Britain-st., Dublin; and references from R. D. ARNOLD, M. D.; JAS. B. READ, M. D.; CHAS. W. WEST, W. G. BULLOCK and R. WAYNE, M. D.'s of that city. She can be seen at No. 166 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SURE CURE.—DR WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, and other remedies. Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. DR. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere to give him an immediate trial. Cure guaranteed without mercury, or hindrance from diet. Price $1. Medical pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 436 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépot No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—DR. J. A. REED and V. W. BATE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, at No. 188 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY F. SIMMONS and JOHN P. NEWKIRK against MICHAEL J. BROWN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty-nine cents, with interest from March 19, 1858 besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 13, 1858.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on May 14, 1858. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

my15-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—TERRENCE McGUIRE against HENRY COOK and HENRIETTA his wife, SAMUEL F. WHITING, MARTIN DICKSON and THOMAS WHITE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To MARTIN DICKSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.

H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 4, 1858. H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je5-1aw6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858.

CHARLES C. BETTS, } Executors.
JOTHAM C. MEEKER, }

jan16-1aw-6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.

CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.

13f-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 16, 1858.

SARAH E. HARLEY, } Administrators.
ADELMOUR W. KING, }

ap17-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.

CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.

ja30-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

STEWART BROWN, } Executors.
JAMES M. BROWN, }

20f-1aw6mS*

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES AT RETAIL.—The undersigned having determined upon taking orders at retail for their celebrated and superior Black Heath and Hard Broad Mountain White Ash Coals, and also for their prime Red Ash Coal, offer now, and until further notice, to deliver to consumers direct from boats the different sizes required for family uses, screened and in primest order, at the following greatly reduced rates for cash, say:

WHITE ASH of the above-named veins, for furnaces, ranges and stoves, at $4 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

RED ASH, for grates and stoves, at $4 60 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all delivered free of cartage. Delivered from yards the price will be 25c. per ton higher. Orders can be left at the offices of the undersigned, No. 45 South-st., and foot of Warren st., or at their yards foot of 14th-st., East River, and No. 74 West 32d-st., or at the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co. Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., }
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858. }

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO., shippers of Schuylkill Coals, from the celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain White Ash, and the Otto Red Ash Veins, are now prepared to execute orders, either from Philadelphia, (Richmond, wharf No. 14,) or from Schuylkill Haven, per canal, at the lowest market rates, for single cargoes, or for contracts—to be furnished in uniform prime order.

OFFICES—No. 45 South-st., New-York; No. 132 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sea and Ship News.

THE FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA TO BE DISCHARGED.

The letter from the Mayor of this City to the Secretary of the Navy, upon the necessity of having the *Susquehanna* broken out, disinfected, and removed from her present anchorage, has brought the following response from Mr. TOUCEY:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1858.

HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th June, and would respectfully state in reply that the necessary directions have this day been given for landing the stores and supplies of the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, and for disinfecting the ship.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Mayor sent an officer to the Navy Yard to see what progress was being made.

The ship being in the custody of the Health authorities, the Secretary of the Navy wishes to have such course pursued as will satisfy them, and protect the health and commerce of the port. The *Susquehanna* will, accordingly, have her stores and supplies removed with all dispatch to the public store house at Quarantine, and the ship will then be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. It has been proposed to build temporary partitions fore and aft, along and near the walls of the ship between decks, and to fill the spaces with salt and ice to destroy the infection. This step will give great satisfaction to the inhabitants of Staten Island living along the south shore, who have been in constant trepidation on account of the presence of this lazar ship so near to them. The daily arrivals of vessels from sickly ports of the West Indies renders it necessary to use every precaution against allowing infection to get a foothold in the port. Several vessels have already been sent to the lower anchorage.

QUICK NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The European news by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, was delivered to the news yacht of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, in six days and ten hours from Liverpool, and would have been delivered here in seven days, had the dispatches been delivered at Trepassey, instead of going to St. Johns. Should the telegraphic Cable, unfortunately, prove a failure, a reliable arrangement at Cape Race, by which the European news can be received there and transmitted to New-York inside of seven days from Liverpool, will compensate in no small degree for the loss of daily communication. But this could only be depended on for eight months of the year, the steamers being obliged to make the southern passage during the other four months, on account of floating ice.

It is stated on good authority that the steamship *Baltic*, Captain COMSTOCK, made the passage from land to land, on one occasion, in six days and seven hours, having left Liverpool on the 28th of June, 1851, at 1 P. M., and passed Cape Race July 4, at 8 P. M. The *Baltic's* passage to this City was 9 days, 16 hours and 53 minutes, *mean* time, by steam alone, having only used her fore-and-aft canvas on the passage for a few hours. Up to this day that time has not been equaled.

It is said that Captain JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, promised that if his vessel was boarded off Cape Race, that her news should be in New-York on Saturday (to-day.)

FIRED INTO AND BOARDED.—The pilot-boat *Wm. J. Romer*, (No. 12,) on the 16th inst., Barnegat bearing N.W. 45 miles, spoke the whaling brig *Amelia*, of and for Mattapoisett, Mass., from the coast of Africa. The Captain stated that he had been fired into, and afterwards boarded by a British steamer, on the coast—no date mentioned.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.—A Barnstable (Cape Cod) correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, gives a discouraging statement of the prospects of the Fishermen:

"Our mackerel fleet is a mere cipher compared with what it once was, and it is fortunate for Cape Cod that it is so, for the last few years this business has proved itself to be one of greater loss than profit, and I think this season will not be an exception. Present indications are that it will be still more disastrous to the hopes and pockets of those engaged in it than usual—if indeed it can be. A part of the Cape fleet have returned from their annual Spring cruise in the southern waters, from which they not unusually return with from two to three hundred barrels, and *all* report indifferent success. Not one has brought in over *twenty-five barrels*, and many are reported *clean*. Therefore, not a man belonging to this fleet, so far as heard from, has *made* his "*salt*," although there is no doubt but what he has *earned* it. In fact they must all be at least one hundred dollars worse off than when they embarked! This is discouraging, and any but our hardy fishermen would give up in despair, but they keep up courage and *hope* for better luck at the Bay and on Georges, whither they are now preparing to sail; but it yet remains to be seen whether their hopes are to be realized. On the whole, the fishing business, in all its details, look at it how you will, is a curse to Cape Cod and her *true* interests, and I maintain that if there were not a fishing vessel fitted out from here for the next ten years, there would be a far less number of destitute families, and the Cape generally would be at least one hundred per cent. richer than now.

Important Arrest.

The ship *Globe*, Capt. BAKER, from New Orleans for Cadiz, put into this port May 23, leaky, and proceeded to Green Point for repairs, which being finished, she was towed to the Atlantic Dock, preparatory to her proceeding on her voyage, and where she now lies.

Those two vigilant officers, Messrs. LEE and HOLLAND, of the Harbor Police force, in their wanderings about the harbor, frequently had their attention attracted to this vessel, but until recently they were suspicions only. Thursday they dropped on her and arrested the first officer, ALBERT LORING, and CHARLES SMITH, second mate, for stealing about $800 worth of tobacco, being a part of the cargo of the *Globe*. They were committed on a charge of grand larceny, by the presiding Judge of the Third Precinct, at Brooklyn.

There are several Brooklyn boatmen and junk dealers connected with the affair, who are all known, and will be arrested to-day. One of them, FRANCIS MORAN, was arrested yesterday morning.

Captain BAKER, when first informed of the dishonesty of his officers, could scarcely credit the fact, but on examination was satisfied of its truth, and expresses his determination to punish the offenders if possible. The Harbor Police have heretofore received but little encouragement from owners of property which had been stolen, as, after its return, they were not disposed to spare time to prosecute. This case, no doubt, will result differently, as the deficiency in the cargo (if we understand it rightly) must be made good by the Captain or consignees.

MEETING OF MARKET GARDENERS.—On Friday evening, at 9½ o'clock, a meeting was held at Mr. NEUBECK's Spirit Vault, No. 252 Fulton-street, of the farmers and gardeners supplying this City with vegetables. Mr. MICHAEL FAULHABER occupied the Chair, and Mr. DITTUS officiated as Secretary. The object of the meeting, as advertised, was to "make a proper arrangement for the disposal of produce."

The call of the meeting was read first in English, then in German. The Chairman recited the proceedings of an adjourned meeting on Sunday last at Yorkville. These proceedings were confirmed; also, the appointment of an Executive Committee of six,—namely, Michael Faulhaber, Henry Dumer, Jacob Hill, Andrew Beck, Andrew Beck, Jr., and Frederic Sieglock.

Mr. WM. WORDSWORTH, of Yorkville, addressed the meeting. He complained that the clerks of the market had urged the closing of the market at 8 o'clock in the morning, and had fined dealers in several instances $3 for persisting in selling goods after that hour. The ordinance regulating the hours of sale or incumbrance was passed in 1841—it was as much applicable to the butchers as to the gardeners, and he could not see why the latter should be so unfairly treated, while the butchers were unmolested. The object of the meeting was to do away with this inequality. He had applied to the Mayor, who subsequently gave an order to extend the time to nine o'clock. But something more was wanted. The gardeners required a market, and the Mayor had promised that if a place belonging to the Corporation could be found, he (the Mayor) would do the best he could to secure it for them. The City Inspector had pointed out Gouverneur-slip. The speaker recommended an appeal to the Common Council appointing by ordinance some other separate place for the exclusive use of the farmers and gardeners. They ought to quit Washington Market and all other markets, and have a market of their own.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed—Messrs. R. R. Bailey, Jacob Hill, John Steele, Andrew Beck, James Sickles, Frederic Klakel and Charles Winder.

The feeling of the meeting was that Gouverneur-slip was a totally inapplicable locality, far too small; so was a spot indicated in Broadway. The object would be to accommodate at least 900 dealers. The Corporation must give a place sufficiently commodious, so as to allow the tradesman to hold on till 10 o'clock, or even till noon. The spot ought to be as much on the north side as possible, and no great distance from Fourteenth-street. The Chairman recommended unanimity, and a distinct and separate location. The Corporation ought not and could not refuse it, especially if the gardeners would avoid Washington Market for *one week*. [Applause.] Without that no good could be done.

A place where cow-stables once existed for swill-milk in Sixteenth-street, was indicated by one speaker as a likely spot.

Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the views expressed, and the meeting then adjourned to the call of the Chair. About 150 persons were present.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The following resolution was adopted, on Friday, by the Commissioners of Health:

Whereas, A large number of swine are kept in various portions of the City; and

Whereas, It is the general practice of persons so keeping swine to boil offal, and kitchen refuse, and garbage, whereby a highly offensive and dangerous nuisance is created; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, deeming swine kept south of Eighty-sixth-street, in this City, to be creative of a nuisance detrimental to the public health, therefore, the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take, seize and remove, from any and all places and premises, all and every swine found or kept on any premises, or in any place in the City of New-York southerly of said street, and to cause all such swine to be removed to the public pound, or other suitable place beyond the limits of the said City, or northerly of said street, and to cause all premises or places wherein such swine may have been kept to be thoroughly cleansed and purified; and that all expenses incurred thereby shall constitute a lien on the lot, lots or premises from which such nuisance shall have been abated or removed.

This resolution is to take effect from and after the first day of July, public notice to be given in the Corporation papers. All violations are to be prosecuted upon information by the proper legal authority.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH OF THE TURKEY THIEF WHO WAS SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—The individual bearing two live turkeys, whom Officer BATES, of the Twelfth Ward, had such a desperate encounter with a few mornings since, and whom he only succeeded in arresting by shooting him down, died, yesterday morning, at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner HILLS held the inquest, and the particulars, as elicited in the evidence, corroborated the story published. A verdict was rendered justifying the officer in the homicide. The deceased, after being removed to the Hospital, refused for some time to give his name. When he discovered that there was no hope of his recovery, he stated that his name was WM. SCOTT, that he was 23 years of age, and was born in England.

The Rogues' Gallery.

The Rogues' Gallery at the Police Head-quarters is becoming a decided institution. Scores of visitors call daily and scan over the likenesses with much interest. The total number of likenesses at present in the gallery is 237. Sergeant LEFFERTS has lately introduced a new and commendable feature. As each subject sits for his likeness, he is informed that when he produces sufficient evidence of having entered upon a reputable mode of life his likeness will be struck from the gallery. In accordance with this rule, four rogues' faces that lately adorned the gallery have been reversed in their frames, their owners giving evidence of having turned over a new leaf. The likenesses will remain hidden as long as the reformation proves to be genuine.

The following poetical quotation from BYRON is posted conspicuously in the room.

> "Your thief looks in the crowd
> Exactly like the rest, or rather better.
> 'Tis only at the bar, or in the dungeon,
> That wise men know your felon by his features."

Police Intelligence.

FORGING A DRAFT ON THE SUB-TREASURY.—A genteel young man, giving his name as George Ferguson, was committed yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, to answer a charge of presenting a forged draft for $750 at the Sub-Treasury, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port. The Paying Teller had counted out the gold, and was about giving it to the young man, when taking a second glance at the draft, the signature of Mr. Schell suddenly struck him as being a forgery. Detaining the young man, he sent a messenger with the draft to Mr. Schell, who at once pronounced it a forgery. Ferguson was apparently greatly surprised on learning this fact, and stoutly protested his innocence in the matter. He stated that the draft was given him by a man who said he was captain of a Government yacht, and wished him to get the money on it. He had never seen the man before, and did not know his name or the vessel with which he was connected. The young man was delivered into the hands of an officer, and detained for examination as stated. He says that he can show a clean hand, and only asks to be allowed to look up the man who gave him the draft.

THE POLICE PARADE.—The members of the Police Department are being thoroughly drilled for their grand parade, to take place on the 23d instant. The entire force of this City and Brooklyn were marshalled in turn yesterday, in Tompkins-square, and, under Drill-Sergeants Allen and Waterbury, were put through a severe programme of military evolutions. For a long time past the men have been daily drilling at the Arsenal; but yesterday was their first out-door practice. Gov. King and staff, and the Common Council, are to review the Policemen in front of the City Hall Park. On this occasion the Policemen will wear, for the first time, their Summer uniform, consisting of a navy blue coat, brown drilling pants, vest of the same material and Panama hat. The present, furthermore, is the first occasion of the clothing for the Police being furnished by contract, Messrs. Rogers & Raymond having been awarded the contract by the Police Commissioners.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.—A woman named Jan Dean, residing in Water, near James-street, was found, Thursday evening, by the Tenth Ward Police, in the Bowery, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which she had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. She was conveyed to the Station-house, a physician called, and the poison removed. Another woman, named Catharine Rugsby, was found, at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, suffering from the same poison, which she had swallowed with like intent. She was taken to the Station-house, submitted to the same treatment, with a like happy result. The last woman stated that her husband did not treat her kindly, and that she thought to end her troubles by ending her natural existence. The first female found would give no explanation, but expressed great dissatisfaction at the interference in her behalf.

STABBING IN THE SECOND WARD.—George Renk, residing at No. 131 First-avenue, and George Levy, residing at No. 129 Greenwich-street, got into an altercation yesterday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, at the corner of Cliff and Beekman streets, which ended in Renk's stabbing Levy in the left groin and right arm, inflicting serious injuries. Renk was speedily arrested and locked up in the Second Ward Station-House. The two men make a living as out door porters. Levy had charged Renk with doing work at a lower rate than the standard prices, and this led to the altercation, which, it is thought, will prove fatal to Levy.

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.—Samuel Johnson, Jr., a colored boy, 16 years of age, has been placed in the custody of the Police, to prevent, as is alleged, his being taken South and sold into slavery. Some friends of the boy state that a Captain Morton designed to carry the boy to Charleston, and there to sell him. There have been no arrests yet in the case, and only one side of the story has been told. The boy says that he was born in Africa, and that he was given in charge of Captain Morton to be brought to this country and educated.

ESCAPE FROM JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.—On looking through the prison at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, the Turnkey found that one of the prisoners had during the night given him the slip. The escaping party is John Smith *alias* Buck Langdon, arrested on a charge of burglary in First-avenue. He lifted a trap door in the hall of the prison, jumped through it into the cellar, crawled out of the coal hole into the yard, leaped over a fence, and was off.

TIRED OF A DISREPUTABLE LIFE.—Lucinde Hamilton, a good-looking girl, only fifteen years of age, came to the Eighth Ward Station-house Thursday evening, and said that she had been living for some time an abandoned life, and wished to reform. Capt. Trumbull kindly took her in charge, and yesterday morning sent her to the Magdalen Asylum.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Wm. Foley had been mixing in his stomach gin and brandy, and the result was uncertainty of locomotion. While in this state he stumbled off Pier No. 13, North River, and would have been drowned but for the assistance of officer Martin, of the First Ward.

ATTEMPT TO STAB A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, William Grady, an old man living in the Fourth Ward, got too much bad rum aboard and became exceedingly noisy. Officer Caldwell tried to prevail upon him to go home, but he turned upon the officer and attempted to stab him. Grady was disarmed and committed to the Tombs.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Wm. Zub, a tailor, thinking he would have a little Fourth of July on his own hook, loaded a rusty single-barrel pistol, and discharged it in the street. The pistol unfortunately exploded, badly shattering his hand. He was taken to the City Hospital.

STABBING BY A WOMAN.—Bridget Tier and Ann Burns, who live in the vicinity of the Five Points, getting into a muss, Ann stabbed Bridget in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. Ann was locked up and Bridget taken to the Hospital.

SHOPLIFTING.—A respectable looking man was caught, yesterday afternoon, in the store No. 2 Cedar-street, trying to steal a piece of silk. He came into store under pretence of purchasing. Justice WELSH committed him to answer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—On Friday night the records of this office testify that Knight Waterman, a sailor, was swindled out of $3 by John Dow, keeper of a mock auction store at No. 9 Chatham-street, having sold a galvanized watch on pretence of being gold. The money was recovered by Officer McArthur. On the same day, Frederick Smith, newly arrived from South America, was swindled out of $60 by John Dow, of the mock auction store No. 2 Park-row, upon the sale of a watch not worth one-third of the amount. The money was recovered by Officer Wynkoop.

Six individuals were variously fined for violations of the City ordinances.

ATTACKED BY BAKERS.—A few days ago, several bakers, in the vicinity of Mulberry-street, united in making a furious and unprovoked assault upon an inoffensive man, engaged in the distribution of circulars setting forth the superior qualities and advantages of HECKER'S Patent Machine Bread, beating him severely, taking his circulars from him, and driving him out of the neighborhood with fiendish shouts and any quantity of threats and imprecations about JOHN HECKER'S encroachments upon the domain of other bakers, and the injury which the trade is sustaining by his Patent Machines, not knowing that where one person is thrown out of employment by this machinery a dozen are furnished with the means of support, to say nothing about the new era in the PRICE OF Bread.

Surely Mr. HECKER has toiled long enough for the honors and profits he is now reaping from his patent Bread-making machines. Why should the bakers object to his enjoyment of them, and why should they not promptly fall into the rank and file with New-Haven, Bridgeport, Port Chester, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Paterson, Jersey City, and other surrounding cities and towns, and give to the long-oppressed and famishing people the benefits of his clean, nutritious, and CHEAP bread?

No opposition could be more senseless and uncalled for than that which is at present manifesting itself against Mr. HECKER'S inventions; for, whilst bakers cannot, by hand labor, compete with his machinery, he has most generously made his valuable patents eligible to all, upon the payment of a per centage so small that, in connection with other advantages, it almost amounts to allowing those who use them to enjoy the benefit on their own terms.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT MAN.—Dr. THOMAS TILTON, who has opened an office for the treatment of disease, and the sale of certain specific medicines, at No. 110 Spring-street, west of Broadway, has proved himself to be a great man in the East and West, if we may believe the reputation that follows him from those regions. He is famous for curing the worst forms of consumption, asthma, liver complaint, dyspepsia, epilepsy, and all other nervous diseases. He has the *real* extract of Cannabis Indica, which is warranted to be a sure and speedy cure for all the maladies above mentioned. He has no business connection with any other parties. He solicits calls from invalids and their friends, when his specific medicines (several in number and highly approved of) will be presented and explained. The sick should avail themselves of his services.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER SWILL-MILK OUTRAGE.—The other morning, as one of Frank Leslie's reporters entered one of the up-town "bob tail" stables, a party of the huge milkmaids, armed with clubs, pitchforks, &c., ran forward to attack him. The foremost one had just raised his weapon for the purpose of felling him, when one of those in the rear cried out, "Don't touch his head, Andy; it's a pity to spoil such a purty Hat." The words saved his cranium. The milkmaids would willingly break his head, but they couldn't think of spoiling such a beautiful Hat. It was one of KNOX'S, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. KNOX'S Summer Style—THE MODEL HAT—we see is out.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WARKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

S. COATES, No. 376 Broadway,
or to
D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 207 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

CHARMING—DELIGHTFUL—EXCELLENT.—As if to exact the very climax of popular admiration, they play "Jessie Wharton, the Traitor's Daughter," that gloriously-successful patriotic drama, at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon; while BLANCHARD and his marvelous dog, in one of their best pieces, amaze the public this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in Holloway's Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL.—Removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets—on the European plan. The house has been furnished entirely new, with all the modern improvements.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

THE MIDDAGH-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—Mr. JOHN COOPER VAIL, who attempted to shoot JOHN LAIDLAW in Middagh-street, Thursday evening, was yesterday brought before Justice CORNWELL for examination. By advice of counsel he waived an examination and gave bail to appear for trial in case the Grand Jury should find an indictment.

BROOKLYN ARMORY.—The corner-stone of the new Armory will be laid at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets next 4th of July, on which occasion it is expected that the Military, Firemen and a large number of civic Societies will be present.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The anniversary of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Evangelical Churches of Greenpoint, which had been postponed from time to time, was held Thursday evening. The various schools met at their respective rooms and marched, under charge of J. N. STEARNS, marshal of the day, to the Methodist Church. J. P. HALLETT, Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath School, presided. The house was filled to overflowing with the scholars and their friends. Addresses were made by the Rev. H. L. BURTIS, of Wisconsin, R. G. PARDEE, A. WOODRUFF and the Rev. G. TALMADGE, of the Dutch Reformed Church. LUCIUS HART conducted the singing, much to the gratification of the children. The addresses and singing were excellent, and the exercises passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The children will not soon forget the entertainment.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.—An order was received at the Navy-yard on Wednesday, directing that the store commenced last Fall should be completed as soon as practicable. This will require the addition of two hundred more workmen. The number now employed in the yard exceeds sixteen hundred. The new reservoir is going up near the entrance. It is to be circular in form, and twenty feet high. A well and pump will be located near by, and the water raised by a small steam-engine. A wall of rectangular form will surround the whole.

NEW-JERSEY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Jersey City Board of Education have organized by the election of Mr. GOULD as President for the ensuing year. At their last meeting it was stated by Mr. JELIFFE that a large number of children not residing in the corporate limits are attending the public schools and receiving instructions, while many children rightfully belonging there are prevented from attending for want of accommodations. A resolution was adopted requiring the Principals to dismiss all such children.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 18.

$500 Ohio 6s, '60........100½	100 Reading R. R...s10 43¼
12,000 Missouri State 6s.. 86⅝	50 do..........c 43⅝
35,000 do.......... 86⅞	200 do.........s30 43
4,000 Cal. St. 7s, N Bds 86	500 do..........c 43⅞
5,000 N.Y.St 6s,'73,xin 114½	700 do.........s3 43⅞
2,000 N.Y.Cen. RR. 7s.100	200 do.........b60 44
3,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds 93	50 Mil.&Miss. R. R..... 20¼
1,000 Erie R. 3d m Bds. 77½	200 do........ 20
1,000 Erie R.R. Bds. '75 31	50 do.......b30 20
2,000 Erie R Con. Bs.'71 32	170 do....... 19¾
4,000 Harlem R. 2d m. 74½	9 La Crosse&Mil R.R. 6¼
1,000 M S Sink.Fd Bds 62½	5 Erie Railroad...... 16
10,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 85	107 do...... 16¼
10,000 do..........b60 84⅞	200 do...... 16¼
1,500 do.........c 84⅞	5 Mich. Cent. R..... 53¾
1,000 La C.&M.L.G.bds 30	5 do....... 54
11,000 do....... 31	50 do.......s3 53
1,000 do....... 31½	150 M. So.& N. Ia. R..... 20⅝
22,000 H.&St.J.R.R.bds 64⅞	55 do...... 20⅞
30 Merchants' Bank...109	109 do......b60 20⅜
5 Bank of Commerce.103¼	215 do...... 21
20 Commonwealth Bk. 95	50 Mi. So.&N Ia.pf st. 41⅛
10 Importers & Trs Bk.105½	110 Panama Railroad 108
5 Hanover Bank..... 90	5 Cle.Col & Cin. RR. 92⅞
5 Am Exchange Bk .103½	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R... 82¼
100 Canton Co...... 18¾	135 do...... 82
25 Cary Imp. Co..... 6	150 do......b69 82
110 Del. & Hud. C. Co... 98	50 do.......s10 81¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.s15 77	100 do......s66 81⅜
60 N. Y. Central R.R.c 80⅞	50 do......b60 82¼
900 do.......s3 80	55 do...... 82
100 do.......s30 80	50 do...... 81⅞
200 do.......s3 80⅞	125 do...... 82⅛
50 do......s30 80¼	29 Chi. & Rock I.R.R. 70¾
50 do.......b3 80⅝	300 do......s10 70
50 do......s15 80⅝	100 do......s3 70
50 do......s3 80⅞	100 do......s5 70
100 do......s30 80⅝	150 do...... 70½
1100 do...... 80½	100 do......s60 69⅞
10 Ill. Cen. R. R.... 83½	100 do......s30 69⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s... 86⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 81⅛
25,000 do...... 86¾	50 do......s10 81¼
1,000 Brock. City 6s... 99	100 do...... 81⅜
2,000 LaC &M.L.G.Bds 31⅛	200 do......s3 81⅜
200 Pac.MailStm Co.s30 76⅞	100 do...... 81⅛
9 Del.&Hud.Canl. Co. 98	350 do...... 81
50 Canton Co...... 18¾	100 do.....s60 81⅜
50 do...... 18⅝	100 do.....s3 81⅛
75 do...... 19	10 Mich. Cent. R. R.... 54
200 Reading R. R.....s10 44	50 M.S.& N.Ia.R.R.... 21⅛
100 do......s60 43	107 Illinois Central RR 82
100 Cumberland Pref... 18	200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.... 32⅜
100 Cary Improv't Co.. 5½	25 Chic. & R. I. R.R..... 71
50 Erie Railroad.... 16⅜	100 do......b10 71¼
50 do...... 16⅝	50 do.....s10 71
50 do......b30 16⅝	40 do......s10 71
50 do...... 16¾	50 do...... 71⅛
120 Harlem R. R. Pref. 22¼	100 Mil. & Miss. RR.... 19⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Sun M.Ins. Sc.'52 83	10 Gallatin Fire Ins.Co 93
820 Atl.M.Ins Scrp'58 79¼	15 Astor Fire Ins. Co..122½
4,000 Tenn. 6 ₱ Ct. Bs. 91	6 N.World Fire Ins..104
1,000 City Maysville 7s 45	8 do...... 104¼
2,500 Han.&St. Jos 7s. 60	100 E. Riv. Fire Ins. Co 98
1,000 CinCam&Chi R.R. 10	50 Firemen's Fire Ins. 146
2,000 Mil&HorR8s '78 25½	20 Beekman Fire Ins..112½
2,000 CityWheeling 10s 31¾	20 Metro. Fire Ins. Co.102⅛
10 Commonwealth Bk. 95⅞	10 American Ex. Co.. 87½
10 Indemnity Fire Ins. 96	

FRIDAY, June 18—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange were more varied and spirited to-day than for some days past. The buyers were rather in the ascendant after the early call of the list, and the *Bulls* on the Street, though in the minority, were able to make improved prices between the Sessions of the Board, and the market continued generally firm through the Second Board. The closing tone was unsettled, some of the Brokers report "feverish." The contest for supremacy on the part of the operators against the market, and who have, within the week or ten days sold immensely *short* of New-York Central, Rock Island, Reading, &c., is conducted with signal boldness, favored as the movement has been, in some measure, by the rivalry of the two New-York railway lines and the damage to business by the rain storms on or near some of the Western lines. On the other hand, the very considerable decline from the prices current only a few weeks ago, taken in connection with the fact that the heaviest contract or speculative calls have been pressed at almost the lowest prices, are circumstances that induce a gradual increase of the *Bull* support to the market inside the Board, besides eliciting some orders from the outside public. An impression obtains, also, that the return of fine weather will soon relieve the embargoed traffic on the Western roads; that the Coal trade has seen its lowest depression, (a circumstance influencing such stocks as Reading, Delaware and Pennsylvania Coal,) and that all apprehension of trouble with Great Britain, which weighed in a measure upon financial confidence, is at an end.

On the opening of the Share list this morning, a renewed eagerness was shown by several parties to press sales of New-York Central, but the demand at about 80@81 ₱ cent. covered all the offerings, and the stock after the first adjournment went to 81¼@81⅜ ₱ cent., and again sold at 81⅛ in the afternoon. The closing quotation was 81⅛@81¼ ₱ cent. The market took about 5,000 shares. The low-priced shares of Erie also attracted attention after the first Board, and advanced to 16⅝, closing sales at 16½ ₱ cent. Reading showed increased strength; sales 43⅞@44@44⅛ ₱ cent., leaving off 44⅛ cash, though offered down on sellers' option. The orders to buy are in part from the neighboring cities. Galena & Chicago was rather pressed on sale at yesterday's terms, 82@82½ ₱ cent. We hear of no serious damage from the floods to the Erie itself, but some doubt is still expressed as to the rate of the August dividend, owing to the light traffic in May, and thus far in June. The traffic in July will determine the question. We understand the interest on the debt to be already provided for. There was an improved demand for Rock Island, and the price rose from 70@71½ ₱ cent., closing sales 71⅛ ₱ cent. The May business turned out something better than expected, and no breaks in the line are reported from the rain storms. Illinois Central sold down to 82 ₱ cent. The Bonds recovered to 85@84⅞ ₱ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants advanced 1 ₱ cent. There was a fall, not accounted for, in Michigan Central to 52 ₱ cent., in the morning, but the price subsequently recovered to 54 ₱ cent. State Stocks are generally firm. The demand for Missouris, although active, was fairly met to-day at 86⅞ ₱ cent. Most of the other descriptions are scarce.

The demand for Money continues moderate. Prime 4 months paper is held for 4@4½ ₱ cent. The range of quotation for 60 days to 4 months is 4@5 ₱ cent. There is no export demand for Bullion, and the Sub-Treasury movement is again downward. Exchange on England, 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent., bank names; a leading drawer met the demand to-day, which is moderate, at 109¼ ₱ cent. The sales of Cotton are 2,600 bales, at firm prices. The market for Wheat and Flour is less animated.

The only commercial importance attaching to the French Grant from the joint Government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, republished this morning from the London papers, is the possibility that another Accessory Transit Grant, such as followed the White-Vanderbilt Canal concession of 1850–51 may soon be attached to this, for the benefit of MILLAUD & Co. The facility with which such papers are made in Central America, is only equalled by the frequent change of Government and local treaties in and between the States in that quarter. The programme of a Grand Ship Canal is simply ridiculous. It may be doubted indeed whether the purpose of *ever* building such a work has seriously entered into the calculations of the French speculators. On the other hand the defeat of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, which renews the old grant to WHITE, is evidently made a *sine qua non* in the present arrangement. And this being so, the next step, most likely to follow, is a *temporary* license for an Accessory Transit, which will be made a merchantable commodity, either in the French or *American* market. Whether our Government will quietly permit a new deal for chances among our own steamship jobbers, under European auspices, is another question. Beyond this, too, lies the political difficulty of establishing a European Protectorate, either French or Allied, against the protest of the United States, which must assuredly intervene. On this point Spanish-American folly can go no further than it has gone in the declaration of MARTINEZ and MORA attached to this Grant. The insult to our own Government is a singular commentary upon the recent extraordinary, and for the time successful, efforts of the Buchanan Administration to prevent the return of WALKER to Nicaragua. Should the recently-avowed purpose of this Chief to reassert his rule in Nicaragua promise success, it is doubtful whether, in the state of popular sentiment in this country likely to follow the publication of the Spanish-American appeal for European protection, either the President or People of the United States will care to arrest his progress. Nor is it certain that material aid will be longer withheld by the commercial interests involved in the reopening of so important a transit to the Pacific.

The circulating notes of the recently-established Bank of Trade, New-Jersey, are secured wholly by deposit of Virginia State Stocks with the State Treasurer of New-Jersey, and we understand are promptly redeemed.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
May, 1858......	$480,476 92	$260,778 29	$219,698 33
May, 1857......	405,553 07	264,657 38	140,895 69
From Jan. 1 to June 1, 1858..	2,197,926 25	1,203,247 69	994,678 56
From Jan. 1 to June 1, last y'r	2,204,300 59	1,366,637 55	837,663 04

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, held at Shelbyville on Monday, June 14, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Edward C. Litchfield, James A. Rayner, John Stryker, James Barnes, E. B. Litchfield, Robert Chrystie, Jr., C. Murdock, P. C. Huggins, S. W. Moulton, W. E. Bacon, Samuel Wade, Edward Freeman and Charles Summers. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD was elected President, and JAMES A. RAYNER, Vice President.

The Directors of the Republic Fire Insurance Company have given notice that the scrip issue of the last four years, amounting to 105½ ₱ cent., is ready for delivery, and the interest thereon payable in cash on demand.

Messrs. W. J. BELL & Co., Domestic Exchange Brokers, who suspended payment during the crisis last Fall, have resumed business at No. 37 Exchange-place, after settling their liabilities in full. See card on our advertising page.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*—understood to be a gentleman intimately connected with the financial and trade interests of Great Britain—writes as follows on the recent Gulf difficulties. It will not escape notice that he alludes in no indirect terms to the advantage of increasing, *not* the British squadron for the suppression of the Slave-trade, *but* the further importation of Slave-labor into the Cotton and Sugar-growing regions:

"If no ship displaying the American flag is to be visited, except at the peril of a war between England and the United States, the decision on this side as to the course to be pursued will not involve a moment's consideration. The almost universal remark is, that whatever may be the horrors of the slave trade, they would not bear the slightest comparison with those which would arise from the hostilities offered as the only alternative; and that as the duty of suppressing it should be performed on the international principles observed in the case of all other forms of piracy, it would not only be Quixotic but wrong for Great Britain to continue the task, except with the general coöperation of civilized States. It is not for Great Britain to dictate to the rest of the world on moral questions; and if powers equally strong with herself, and equally entitled to entertain their own opinions, refuse to agree that any particular case is such as to call for a general measure of police, it is enough for her to have proposed what she considers right. She can have no claim to do more and no responsibility beyond. The hope, therefore, is that the whole subject will now be completely and finally brought under review, that an understanding will be come to whether any thoroughly efficient plan of harmonious action will be entertained or tolerated, and that if true concert should be found impracticable, all further measures on our side may be at once and wholly abandoned. Such a result would save us half a million sterling per annum—set free a large number of ships and men, at present sadly wanted to provide against those contingencies nearer home which are certain to continue to threaten us so long as our Indian embarrassments exist—*and at the same time give us the prospect of cheaper supplies of cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, and all those articles for which, as a 'nation of shopkeepers,' we are supposed exclusively to feel concern.*"

The following is a comparative statement of Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port...	$1,031,360	$1,125,902	$743,138
Thrown on Market	914,791	158,508	755,561
Since Jan. 1.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port...	$43,489,356	$44,155,472	$27,922,634
Thrown on Market	43,693,106	38,939,166	26,220,318

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	852	$249,185	104	$45,265	100	$34,228
Manf. of Cotton	436	103,731	61	13,697	119	22,866
Manf. of Silke.	240	212,530	22	20,795	42	17,479
Manf. of Flax.	192	52,076	12	2,171	91	17,687
Miscellaneous	101	33,393	4	10,295	205	12,366
Total........	1,821	$650,915	203	$92,223	557	$104,646
		92,222				650,915
Total entered......		$743,138	Total Marketed...			$755,561

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange in New-York, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston.........	Par.	Richmond......	⅜ ₱ ct. pr.
Baltimore......	Par.	Wilmington.....	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Philadelphia....	Par.	Nashville......	1⅛ ₱ ct. pr.
Cincinnati......	⅝ ₱ ct. pr.	Detroit.......	⅝ ₱ ct. pr.
Chicago........	1 ₱ ct. pr.	Milwaukee.....	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Charleston.....	⅛ ₱ ct. pr.	Dubuque......	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Savannah......	⅛ ₱ ct. pr	Mobile.......	⅛ ₱ ct. dis.
St. Louis......	⅛ ₱ ct. pr	New-Orleans....	⅛ ₱ ct. dis.
Louisville......	⅝ ₱ ct. pr.		
Declined since last quotations:			
Nashville......	⅜ ₱ ct.	New-Orleans......	⅜ ₱ ct.
Mobile.......			

TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying Price.	Selling Price.
160 acres, ₱ acre...........	89	92
120 acres, ₱ acre...........	78	82
80 acres, ₱ acre...........	90	93
40 acres, ₱ acre...........	107	112

Real Estate—FRIDAY, June 18.

By order of Executor, Mr. LUDLOW sold the plot of ground on the northeast corner of Forty-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue, together with the malt house, kilns, engine house, &c., thereon; being 117 feet on Twelfth avenue and water front; 114:6 in the rear; 250 feet on Forty-ninth-street, and same in the rear. Bought by H. TOWNSEND for the heirs for $49,500.

Mr. LUDLOW also sold a lot on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under foreclosure, 18:9x½ the block, whether improved or not we cannot tell, to JOHN TEAZE for $1,800.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 18–6 P. M.

FLOUR not so firm; sales 1,800 bbls., at $4@$4 25 for choice Superfine to Extra Wisconsin; $4 25 for Extra Michigan; $4 25@$4 50 for Round-hoop Ohio and choice Extra Indiana. WHEAT dull and lower; Chicago Spring nominal at 77c.@78c. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels Indiana at 62c. OATS unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels, to arrive, at 39c. RYE firmer; sales 5,000 bushels at 60½c. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bbls. at 22c. FREIGHTS dull, at 35c.@36c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn; 38,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn; 44,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 18–6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for common to extra State. WHEAT without change, and with active demand; Sales 50,000 bushels, at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 83c. for Racine and Milwaukee Club; $1 05 for White Michigan. Corn quiet. *Canal Freights*—without change; on Wheat 7½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat 11,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,200 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 18–6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull at 71c., a decline. CORN buoyant; sales at 54c. Oats dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—100 bbls. Flour, 360 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bush. Corn. *To Oswego*—12,500 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 18–6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; demand steady and fair sales. Middling inquiry for WHEAT continues good. Sales, Chicago Spring at 87½c.; White Kentucky at $1 28@$1 29. CORN active; market firm. Sales 35,000 bushels at 69c.@71c. for Ordinary to Prime Western Mixed. WHISKY, 23½c. asked for Prison.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 18.

FLOUR declined 25c. ₱ bbl. WHISKY declined 1c. a gallon, closing dull at 20½c. PROVISIONS nominal and no demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 18.

FLOUR is quiet and 12½ cents lower. WHEAT quiet; White $1 05@$1 18; Red $1@$1 05. CORN active. WHISKY firm.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; White, $1 05@$1 20; Red, 95c. CORN buoyant; White, 70c.@73c.; Yellow, 72c.@73c.; Mixed, 68c.@70c. WHISKY firm. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 17.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; sales to-day 2,300 bales at prices ranging from 9c.@12½c.; sales of the week, 8,500 bales; receipts of the week, 5,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, June 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 860 bales at 11c@11¾c.; sales of the week, 2,325 bales; receipts of the week, 3,650 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 17.

COOTTON has again advanced ⅛c.; sales to-day of 9,000 bales at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES, 27c. for prime. TOBACCO steady; a large French contract has been taken at 7c. A cargo of Rio COFFEE sold to-day at 10c.@10½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.@7-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE 107¾@108. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York ⅝@¾ ₱ cent. discount; 60 days' do. 1¾@2¼ discount.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 93⅛; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 96; 7600 City 6s, new, 100¾; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65½; $3,000 do., 65¾; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 50¼; $1000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57¾; $5,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, 80; $1,000 do., '83, 79; $4,000 Delaware Railroad Mortgage 6s, 81; 10 Morris Canal Pref., 100; 9 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅝; 100 Reading Railroad, 21⅞; 300 do., 22; 38 Harrisburg Railroad, 55¼; 10 Commonwealth Bank, 28¼; 25 Farm. & Mech. Bank, 56⅛.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 96@96⅛; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96@96⅛; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100⅞@100⅜; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@90; Reading Railroad, 22⅛@22¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74⅜@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 68¾@69; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅝@41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87⅛@88; Morris Canal Consolidated 41@45; Morris Canal Preferred 99⅛@100⅛; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 56@57; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@7⅛; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13⅝@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 10⅞@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65@65⅝; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 49@50; Long Island, 11⅝@11⅞; Girard Bank, 10⅜@11; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48⅝@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅛@9⅜; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57⅝@58; New Creek, ⅜@⅝; Catawissa Railroad 6⅛@7; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Kangaroo........	New-York......	Liverpool......	June 17
North Star......	New-York......	Southampton....	June 19
Asia...........	New-York......	Liverpool......	June 23
Arago..........	New-York......	Havre.........	June 26
Europa.........	Boston........	Liverpool......	June 30
City of Baltimore.	New-York......	Liverpool......	July 1
Saxonia........	New-York......	Southampton....	July 1
Vanderbilt......	New York......	Southampton....	July 3
Persia.........	New-York......	Liverpool......	July 7
Ariel..........	New-York......	Southampton....	July 10
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore.	Liverpool......	New-York......	June 9
Vanderbilt......	Southampton....	New-York......	June 9
New-York.......	Glasgow.......	New York......	June 12
Persia.........	Liverpool......	New-York......	June 12
Ariel..........	Southampton....	New-York......	June 16
Anglo-Saxon....	Liverpool......	Quebec........	June 16
Borussia.......	Southampton....	New York......	June 18
Arabia.........	Liverpool......	Boston........	June 19
City of Washington.	Liverpool......	New-York......	June 23

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Alexina, from Remedios—Mr. Inerarits, of Cuba.
In brig Wheaton, from Monte Christo, (St. Domingo)—G. P. Schmilinsky.
In brig Wenonah, from Malaga—C. Hoes, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 0 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 33 | Gov.Island. 3 22 | Hell Gate...... 4 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 18

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Havre, &c., D. Torrance.

Ships Forest City, Tyler, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Dr. Barth, Meyer, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; Chilo, Hollis, Bombay, D. J. & W. D. Bacon.

Barks Clarence, Stubbs, West Indies, T. Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Maxwell, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bros.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Lloyd, Wilmington, Ingalls & Caman; Hampden, Young, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Remington, Jones, Mystic, Brodie & Pettes; Gen. Pierce, La Dieu, Norfolk, J. R. Dow.

Schooners Rainbow, Havener, Elizabethport, master; Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Lady Adams, Davis, Somerset, S. Kenny; Nerissa, Burgess, Plymouth, S. Godwin.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Adelaide, Wakeman, Elide Island, (Lower California,) 87 ds., with guano to order. The Adelaide sailed from San Francisco Dec. 9, 1857, and arrived at Elide Island (lat. 28 40 15 N., lon. 114 12 30 W.) Dec. 17. On the 12th of March, while lying at anchor, had a heavy gale of wind from the N. W., ship pitching heavily, and lost 60 fathoms of chain and an anchor. Crossed the Equator in Pacific 16 ds., lon. 122 W. April 13, 4:30 P. M., lat. 24 22 S., lon. 128 19 W., the N. E. point of Henderson's Island bore S. E. 10 miles. May 4, passed Cape Horn, 45 ds. out. May 6, lat. 56 44 S., lon. 64 48 W., exchanged signals with a large French frigate, stg. W. May 8, at daylight, passed a bark on same tack. May 12, 10 o'clock P. M., the Island of South Georgia bore S. E. 10 leagues. May 15, lat. 45 11 S., lon. 35 25 W., passed side-planking of some ship. May 23, lat. 23 48 S., lon. 27 16 W., at daylight, made a sail on the lee bow, under topsails, her fore and mizen topgallants gone; seeing a flag at her mizen masthead, took it for a signal of distress—ran down to her, and found her a French bark, deeply laden, close-hauled for the coast of Brazil, her rudder in a damaged condition, as she was steering with tackles from outriggers on each quarter, the flag of distress at her mizen masthead being her fly, or dog-vane, about the size of our Union Jack; exchanged signals, but could not make out her numbers. May 24, at noon, Martin Vass Rocks bore W. 16 miles, and Island of Trinidad 40 miles W. May 26, 3½ A. M., lat. 12 49 S., lon. 31 02, passed a bark under double reefed topsails, stg. S. W.; 7 A. M., same day, passed a ship and a bark, under double reefed topsailed topsails, stg. S. W. May 27, 5½ A. M., lat. 9 13, lon. 32 58, passed a ship stg. N. E.; 10 A. M., same day, a bark stg. S. S. W. May 31, at midnight, crossed the Equator, in Atlantic, lon. 38 45, 71½ ds. out. June 7, 10½ A. M., lat. 17 59 N., lon. 66 41 W., passed a narrow strip of green water, extending N. E. to S. W., as far as the eye could see. June 16, 7 A. M., exchanged signals with an Am frigate, stg. S. E.; 4 P. M., same day, took a pilot from pilot-boat No. 7, (Elwood Walter.)

Ship Telassar, (of Nantucket,) Lovell, Calcutta 131 ds., with linseed, hides, &c., to Cartwright & Harrison. Left Sands Head Feb. 6, passed the Cape April 7. Experienced much light weather in the Atlantic; 12th inst., on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy S. W. gale.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool May 11, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Took a pilot from boat No. 7, in lat. 40 62, lon. 72.

Bark Osprey, (of Salem,) Nash, Cienfuegos June 2, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Alexina, Baxter, Remedios 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Brig Isaiah, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Stephen Thorne. 14th inst., off East Chop, (Holmes' Hole,) saw six fore and aft schooners and one brig ashore, high up on the beach; the latter vessel was full of water—a fishing-smack alongside, supposed engaged in stripping her.

Brig Wenonah (of Bucksport,) Dow, Malaga and Gibraltar, May 17, with lead, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. The bark Gem of the Sea, Miller, for New-York, sld. in co. from Gibraltar. Left, schr. Central America, Snow, for New-York in 5 ds.

Brig Wheaton, (of Eastport,) Larkin, Monte Christo (St. Domingo) June 4, with hides, &c., to Kolff & Porsuhn. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr Saxon, McDermot, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Evergreen, (of New-London,) Hinckley, Baracoa June 7, with fruit, &c., to master.

Schr. Havelock, (Br.,) Cole, Hillsboro', N. B., 5 ds., with plaster, bound to Newark, N. J.

Schr. Isaac Toucey, Gould, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. J. A. Dix, Phillips, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. O. Spelman, Spelman, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. E. Wotten, Dibble, Albany, for New-Haven.

BELOW—1 bark, south of the Highlands. Schr. Thos. M. Holcombe.

WIND—Sunrise, from northward, and light; sunset, S. S. E., light.

Sailed.

Ships Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool; R. Morse, Dinsmore, St. John, N. B.; Harrisburg, ——. Barks Constitution, (Brem.,) Laner, Rotterdam; Evelyn, Harrington, St. Michael's; J. Godfrey, Clark, San Francisco. Brig C. H. Kennedy, Randall, Nuevitas, and others.

Memoranda.

The original protest of Capt. Henry F. Cole, of the ship Courser, of Boston, lost on the Pratas Shoal, has been received by the Europa. It sets forth that she sailed for New-York on the 2d day of April, 1858, with a cargo of tea and sundries; that nothing occurred until Sunday, the 4th day of April, when the weather was thick and hazy; had no observation; at 10 o'clock in the evening, the ship going about ten knots she struck on the northern point of the Pratas Shoal, the ship remaining hard and fast, with keel apparently broken. Captain and crew left the ship, with thirteen feet of water in the hold, ship striking very heavily, and deck split open. The captain and most of the crew safely reached Hong Kong on the 8th and 9th of April, meeting with piratical fishermen on the way. One boat, with the first mate, capsized alongside one of the fishermen, and two of the crew were drowned; the log-book was then lost, and all valuables and papers taken away by the pirates. Signed

APRIL 9, 1858. HENRY F. COLE,
and attested by O. E. Roberts, Vice-Consul U. S. A. at Hong Kong.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 18—Arr. ship Commodore, Bliss, Key West. Bark Hollander, Millett, Padang. Brigs Mason B. Davis, O'Neil, Hayti; Queen of the South, Chapman, New Bedford; Julia, Sheffield, Galveston. Schrs. D. E. Sawyer, from Fayal; W. B. Horsey, Colburn, St. Barts; Marcia Farrow, Pillsbury, Matanzas. Sailed this afternoon—U. S. storeship Release.

Spoken, &c.

Ann Elizabeth—brig, of and from Norfolk for St. Domingo, 13 ds., June 6, lat. 26 30 N., lon. 59 30.

Cambria—ship, of Bath, bound E., May 22, lat. 53 48, lon. 26.

D. Dunbar—brig, from West Indies for New-York, June 11, lat. 35 24, lon. 74 28.

Fury—Br. bark, of Londonderry, bd. E., June 14, 2 P. M., lat. 40 45, lon. 66 54.

India—whale ship, Howland, of and for New-Bedford, and 19 ds. from St. Helena, 34 mos. out, with 2,000 bbls. wh. and sp., May 17, lat. 2 42 N., lon. 33 W.

Liverpool—bark, (whaler, of South Dartmouth,) Smith, 6 mos. out, last from off River La Platte bound to west coast of Africa, had 150 bbls. sperm, April 19, lat. 29 S., lon. 9 30 E.

Northern Light—steamship, from New-York for Bremen, June 14, 4 P. M., lat 40 40, lon. 67 25.

Zetland—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Quebec, May 16, lat. 45 57, lon. 9 54.

Foreign Ports.

Elide Island, Lower California—(Per ship Adelaide, Wakeman, at this port)—Arr., Dec 3, 1857, Am. ships Sierra Nevada, Penhallow, from San Francisco; 17th Adelaide Wakeman, do; 22d, Empress of the Sea, Wilson, do.; Am. brig Boston, (whaler,) Scannon, fm. Margarita Bay; Feb. 2, Am. schr. Victoria, Kemp, fm. San Francisco; 9th, Br. ship Claremont, Burgoyne, fm. do.; 12th Am. ship Martha, Baldrey, do.; Am. schr. Marine, Scannon, fm. Margarita Bay; March 19, Am. schr. Teresa, Eastburn, fm. San Francisco. Sailed—Dec. 22, whaling-brig Boston, for Margarita Bay; Feb. 5, ship Sierra Nevada, for New-York; Feb. 16, schr. Victoria, for Gulf of Mexico. In port—Am. ship Empress of the Sea, Wilson, for Hampton Roads April 10; Br. ship Claremont, Burgoyne, for Glasgow May 1; Am. ship Martha, Baldrey, unc., June 1; Am. schr. Teresa, Eastburn, for San Francisco soon.

At Baracoa, June 7, schr. D. Davidson, for New-York June 11.

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